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MINNEAPOLIS.

The Important Manufacturing and Commercial City at the Falls of St. Anthony.

ST. ANTHONY'S FALLS.

Drawn from blossoming northern prairies—
Shaped in wonder which appals—
Down curved leagues with strange vagaries
Come the sainted, thunderous Falls!

Foaming from a crystal curtain,
What a spume their water makes,
Pouring in a rush—uncertain—
Of their impulse from the lakes.

Once the oracle and saviour
To the dusky race of yore—
Now their new and tamed
behavior
Sprinkles towns from shore
to shore.

Where the current down-
ward courses
In a mad, tumultuous
strife,
Now are spurred the mighty
forces
Which uphold the nation's
life.

Here is reared (so shrewd
man's wit is)
On the prairie broad and
fair,
The modern miracle of cities,
Which bewitches earth and
air!

City of the power of water,
City of a strange delight;
Minnesota's handsome
daughter,
So bewildering in our sight.

All the grain which good
Mondamin
Gave the mighty tribes of
old,
Here is ground, for want or
famine—
Here is bought, and hooped
and sold.

Speed on, waters swift and
frantic,
Dash the rocks with foam
and spray;
Europe's hosts, and cis-At-
lantic,
Greet the wealth your mills
convey.

Forests of primeval lumber
Hither come to shape the home,—
Houses without name or number
Rise like Venus from the foam!

And the spent stream onward going,
Bears broad fleets upon its breast,—
While hither human feet inflowing
Come in myriads unexpressed.

But spite of use or homely duty,
Here Enchantment weaves her spell;
Toil goes hand in hand with beauty—
Wonders bankrupt words to tell!

Here a city—Time's eighth wonder
Of the world—shines out afar,
Yoked unto the cataract's thunder,
As the "wagon to a star."

JOEL BENTON.

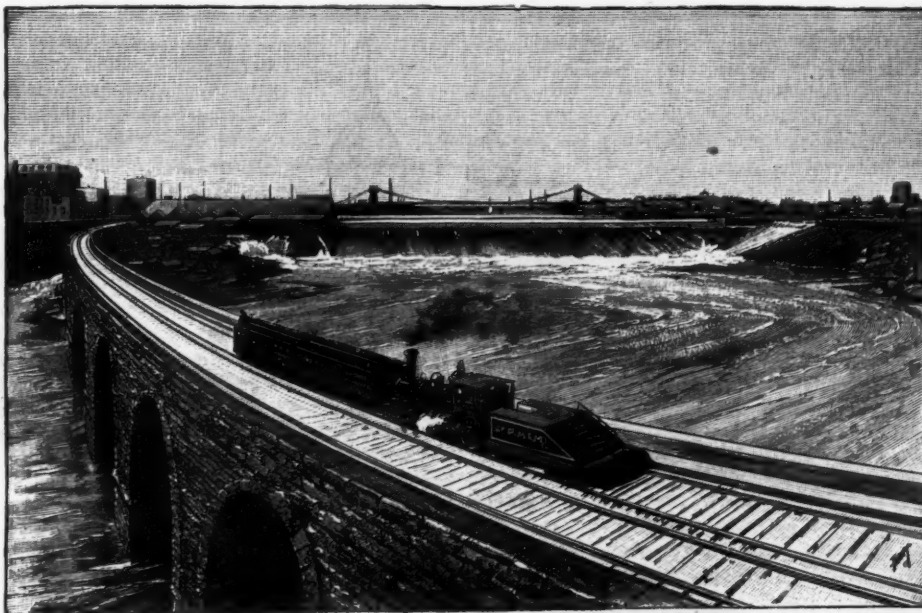
PICTURESQUE MINNEAPOLIS.

John Van Buren once said of Canandaigua, New York, that it was "a jewel among towns," or, if that is not his precise phrase, the words used implied an identical compliment. In Massachusetts, Northampton, which Jenny Lind and so many famous people have praised, is similarly exalted. It is the town of beauty for that august and grave commonwealth—while in Michigan, it is Kalamazoo which is awarded the palm. Of course, there will be people in other and rival towns who will dispute these particular estimates. People always do and always will dispute a supremacy of this sort, and will manage in some way to secure it for their own resident town,

city honors for years, to maintain that pre-eminence. But they are both beautiful towns—Kalamazoo and Northampton—and in some such way as they attract the traveller, and extort compliments from them, does Minneapolis exert its charms. Without saying, therefore, whether it is or is not the most beautiful town in Minnesota, it wins the suffrages of the traveller to that effect in a most wonderful way.

Almost everything in its history has had a sort of Oriental color. You read it as you do a tale of the Arabian Nights. It seems simply incredible that in three decades the metropolis, we see here, with all its air of Parisian life and gayety and cheerfulness, and with all its bustle of practical business, has grown to be what it is. The town which Carver predicted

would rise at this point, and which the first settlers began to build, was at first just over the river where East Minneapolis is still spreading itself rapidly; and this was called St. Anthony's Falls. It was in 1857, I think—if I have got the date of the old picture correct—that the site of this town was first indicated. It was then only saved from primeval blankness by two or three shanty-like buildings which were then newly erected. There was the waiting prairie around, all unconscious of its coming fate and celebrity, and there were to be seen the sloping knolls here and there, where parts of the city now spread, covered with their glossy-leaved bur oak, which even now stands in many places spreading in Hawthorne



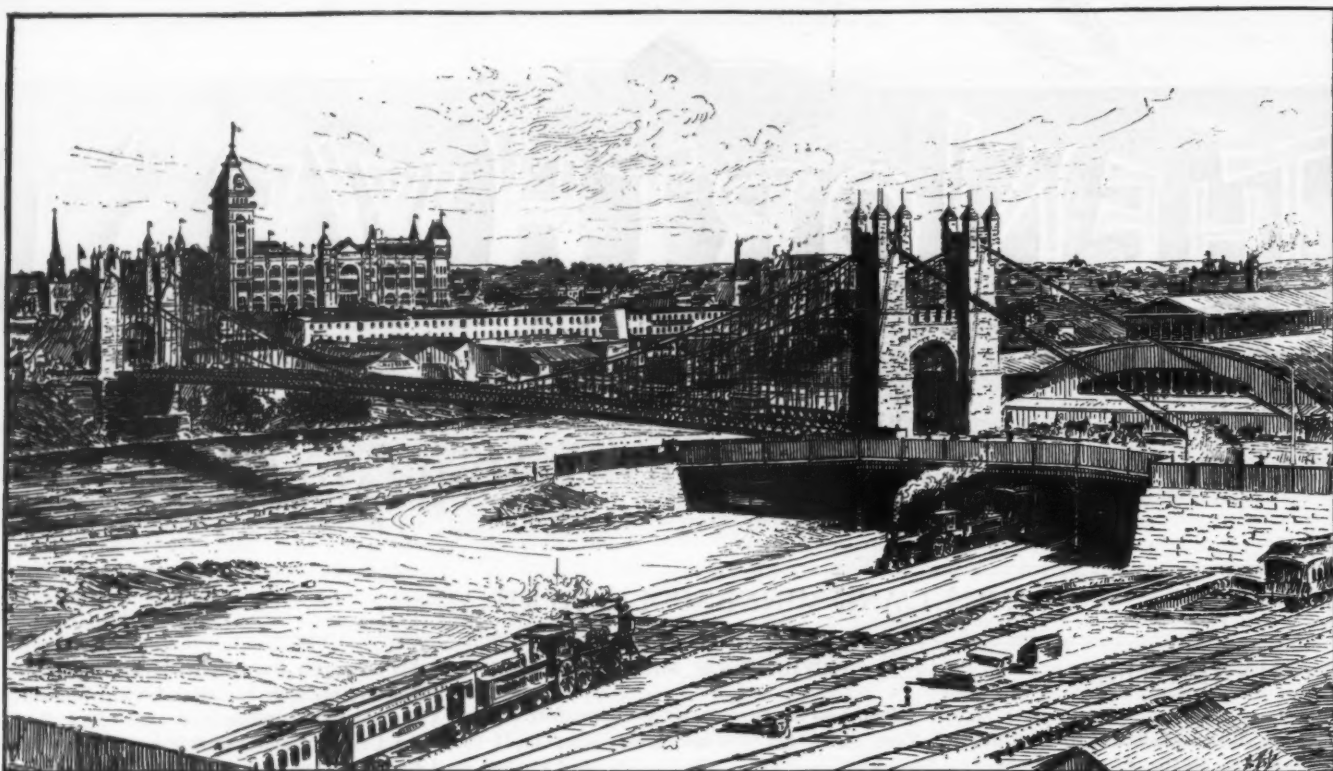
MINNEAPOLIS.—THE FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY, FROM THE STONE VIADUCT ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI.
[From a sketch by Farny.]

or for some place where their early, or native associations have touched the spot with a charm or enchantment that neither man nor Nature—to quite so extravagant an extent—have bequeathed to it.

These are towns which I do not compare with Minneapolis, to be sure, in respect to size, though it is so very brief a time since one might have done this. Kalamazoo, if it has not lately changed, is still a village, and Northampton has not so very long been a city. The former had the unique celebrity of being for a long period the largest village in the United States, if not in the world, and it delayed

and Central Parks, and which throw, down before their protracted disleafage, the prettily hued acorns which the children and Eastern visitors unfamiliar with them, are so eager to gather and preserve.

Minneapolis is not, therefore, wholly an unbroken plain, but the prominent parts of the town which you first meet—which throws its length around the joints of railway contact, and which greets the traveller—lies very level and open. It abuts itself, too, picturesquely against the curving, and (where it runs below the Falls) the deep-bedded Mississippi. The Eastern visitor is drifted to its entrance in very close



MINNEAPOLIS EXPOSITION BUILDING, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, AND NORTHERN APPROACH TO UNION DEPOT.—[From a photo by Jacoby & Son.]

sight of this stream as he closes his journey, and comes in under the roar and splendor of the Falls, or looks off at the almost canyon-like depth of the stream below them. It is an inspiring sight. The streets are wide and open, and they seem to have been waiting for your arrival. The sky is blue and broad. There is no bluff to cast a shadow or to limit your view. The city takes you to its heart at once and captivates your own. You don't need to defile through crooked or narrow streets to find it. Its physiognomy is tonic and bracing, and warrants high expectations which are amply fulfilled by a visit, and confirmed the longer you remain.

If you have happened to look out the car-window to your left as you approach the Union Depot from the east, a curious feature will present itself, down on the low flats adjacent to the river and under its high banks. Here are two villages, one on each side, not wholly as forlorn as they appear, composed mostly of foreigners who do labor of various sorts, but whose activity as you observe it is chiefly shown by the children and women, and less able bodied of the men, in their efforts to gather from long wooden platforms from April to November, the billets of wood and stray sticks and logs that float down from the saw-mills above. It is surprising what bulky stores of it they secure in this way. They do not need your pity. Some of them are exceedingly thrifty, and graduate from time to time into the higher world with the ability to live on a larger scale; and when they do so, they give place to similar successors. These almost amphibious people—the wood-gatherers of St. Anthony's Falls—with their slight habitations, are worth pausing to look at. Their twin villages give a picturesque hint to an artist that he would need to go to Holland, Venice or China to surpass. But I must return from this tangent to the town above.

Every city has its own air and manners, and some writer whose name and book I have almost forgotten, tried a dozen years ago, perhaps, to give a typical sketch of each large American town—to tell, in other words, what mental type or set of ideas each one of some twenty American towns represents or

stands for. Minneapolis was too young then to be named in so memorable a procession of cities; but I think if it stands for any one thing more than another, it is for that spirit of generous welcome, and broad hospitality—for gayety and hopefulness, joined to business stir—which its liberally laid out avenues suggest and prefigure.

It has been fortunate in its business specialties—

Thousands of families in the United States have no symbol which refers to, or no token which represents such old and important towns as Boston and San Francisco, say; but that must be a forlorn hut, or a backwoods shanty indeed, where the names of Washburn, Christian, Pillsbury and a few others are not more familiar than the occupants' particular member of Congress. Minneapolis has, too, the ce-

lebrity of introducing to general notice the terrible tragedy that may linger in so innocent a thing as flour-dust; but it at once also set a curb upon its disorderly propensity.

Its mills and elevators, so imposing and spacious, are themselves an element of the truly picturesque. They arrest the eye of every visitor. Within the city's heart the new Central Park, with its fine trees, its lake, and its diversity of surface, is a feature which the business traveller is not apt to see unless he remains longer than his business errand requires. But it is a charming and restful spot. Beautiful homes cluster, and are sure, to a still larger extent, to throng about it. I have spent pleasant hours within its limits; but as this was a year and a half ago, I dare not attempt now to describe here its present probable advance. The custodians of the city's welfare built and ordered things well when they laid out so attractive a pleasure ground, which is not less available for winter sports than it is for summer meditation and dreamful ease.

Hennepin and Nicollet and Portland Avenues may well challenge any town to surpass them in their general features of length and importance; and Hawthorne and Lyndale Avenues are among the choice quarters of the city. Lyndale Avenue, which there has been talk of broadening, has within it the making of one of the most notable streets of any town in the world. Fine private residences here are beginning to vie with those of any American city. Some of the public buildings too, would not do discredit to London or New York.

On Lowry Hill you get an elevation that brings everything else, far and near, within your view. The horse-cars make it available for the busiest man's home, and the retreat from the noise of traffic as well



MINNEAPOLIS.—THE WEST HOTEL.

particularly in its flour product. It would be easy to forget a larger city whose activity has a lesser relation to us all; but what family in the remotest town or hamlet of our country has not some time or other seen this city's business stamp on the head of some one of its famous brands of flour? The head of every one of its flour-barrels has, in fact, been a business card, or card of invitation to unnumbered people.

as the cheeriness of its outlook must always make it, I should think, a coveted spot.

The city broadens out to the lakes of famous summer resorts. It is redolent of legend and poem. Over its space the wonderful exploits of Hiawatha took place. Here Longfellow's imagination wandered to work out one of its most charming creations. What other city would not give away half its present renown to have so fine a falls as those of St. Anthony, on one side, and so poetic and beautiful a feature as Minnehaha—the Falls of Laughing Water, on the other?

JOEL BENTON.

ART IN MINNEAPOLIS.

The subject of art has attracted considerable attention in Minneapolis, and the foundations have been laid for thorough culture in that direction. The first organized movement was made in 1883 when the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts was started. Their efforts culminated for that year in a large and fine Art Loan Exhibition held from November 20, until January 1, 1884. It was visited by 20,000 persons.

short cuts to bad results in art. Prof. Volk believes in thorough art training, and the pupils under his instruction are making commendable progress. All commence in the Antique class, which is well supplied with casts. Beyond this there are half a dozen or more in the Still Life class, some drawing from models in the Portrait class, etc. A course of twelve lectures in Artistic Anatomy is also provided for. Though the fees are not large the school has become self-supporting. It will not, however, reach its widest usefulness until it is so endowed as to be beyond the necessity of dependence for support upon pupils. Art is long and its results uncertain; and "the heart though stout and brave" at the beginning of its career often grows faint before the possessor reaches those heights of calm content where await ready and even eager purchasers for pictures. Every encouragement should be offered to poor but promising artists to secure the most thorough training and to reach the highest grade of proficiency. There are now at the school several pupils whose work indicates talent of a very high order, but whose circumstances will not allow their remaining very long and paying for in-

splendid exhibit at the Minneapolis Exposition of 1886, under charge of H. Jay Smith as superintendent. A collection of casts from antique statuary was purchased at a cost of over \$10,000, and there was secured from the best studios of New York a collection of paintings such as had never before been seen in the Northwest. Conspicuous among them were forty-two of Bierstadt's best pictures, while Bradford, the painter of Arctic scenery, had twenty-seven of his fine works. The Munich collection secured by Mrs. Kidder contained some specimens of the very finest European paintings of the present time. The exhibition was a grand success, artistically and financially, the proceeds from a ten-cent admission amounting to a large sum over expenses. The profits each year are to be devoted to the purchase of pictures for a permanent gallery of paintings. Those secured already are Bierstadt's "Mt. Whitney," (\$25,000) and "Change in the Wind," (\$3,000) Witt's "Widow's Christmas" (\$2,100) J. M. Hart's "Dairy Farm," (\$1,500) Morgan's "Hope of the Family," (\$1,000) E. Moran's "Waiting for Dad," (\$1,000) Miralles' "Fisherwoman," (\$800) Rolshoven's "Pa-



MINNEAPOLIS.—ON THE SHORES OF LAKE HARRIET.—[From a sketch by Miss M. R. Neagle.]

The receipts were \$5,134.18 and the profits \$1,537.95, which sum was the beginning of a fund to establish a permanent gallery with regular instruction in art. Several other exhibitions of high grade paintings have been made by the Society, of which Prof. W. W. Folwell is President, and Mrs. Isabel C. Marston is Secretary. Under the auspices of this society has been established the Minneapolis School of Fine Arts, which is doing its work in a quiet but most thorough and effective manner. As director, the society secured, after long search and careful inquiry, Mr. Douglas Volk, who was a pupil of Gerome, a student of L'Ecole des Beaux Arts at Paris, and has been for several years teacher at Cooper Union, New York, where his pictures have been displayed at the National Academy and other first-class exhibitions, everywhere attracting attention and calling forth praise. The school opened Sept. 7, 1886, at 1031 Hennepin Avenue, in a building adjoining the site for the grand Library-Science-Art building, which will have large and finely arranged rooms for its use. Since the opening there have been forty-five students admitted and as many refused because they wished to paint before they could draw, or in other ways take

struction as well as for the means of living. Some of our liberal-minded citizens could erect for themselves no more enduring monument than an endowment of the art school to be held in perpetual and grateful remembrance and to do good through all the years of growing greatness of Minneapolis and the Northwest.

Art instruction in the public schools of this city is of a systematic and efficient character. Prof. T. J. Richardson secured a thorough training in the best schools of Boston, and he has successfully introduced drawing in all the schools of the city, instructing the teachers and going the rounds regularly to note the working of the system in all its details. Beginning with straight lines and easy curves, the pupils are gradually advanced to the higher grades of mechanical drawing and practical design or to the beginnings of fine art. Pupils thus carefully trained for a number of years become admirable material for a School of Fine Art. We may expect much from this firm grounding in the elementary principles for future art success. Those who buy pictures need education as well as those who paint.

A most important stimulus to art here was the

vona Nina," R. T. Clarke's "Fisherman," Miss Carr's "Oranges" and Miss Joy's "Sadness," the last three named being Minneapolis artists.

For 1887, art attractions are promised of superior merit, Superintendent Smith starting earlier and having more time this year, is securing the very finest work of Eastern studios. A special Scandinavian exhibit is being arranged for to comprise choice work from Europe and America. No pains will be spared to make the exhibit a most admirable one, and the attendance will probably be larger than last year. In a few years the permanent art collection will be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, and be most valuable material for art instruction.

Among our local artists there has been a commendable progress of late, while the recent accessions to their ranks are of a high grade of talent.

Miss Robson has resided here seven years. She has studied meantime in Boston with Champney, in oil, and Langerfelt in water color, and shows decided progress in various lines. Her flower and still life studies are notably good.

N. A. Moore, of New York, has resided here for the past year and will probably return this summer.

His finely-finished landscapes have been shown at the National Academy and rank high.

A. von Reinsperg, late of Dresden, makes a specialty of miniature portraits on ivory or porcelain and China painting and firing.

A. Bradish has painted some good portraits, notably those of Thurlow Weed and Sir Charles Metcalfe.

Mrs. A. M. West has resided here many years. She paints flowers very nicely and does fairly well in other lines.

Mrs. Annah Finsterbach (nee Smith) is a pupil of Gifford, and did good work at Cooper Union. She was art instructor at Ripon College, Wis., and excels in drawing and still life painting.

Benj Eggleston, late of Red Wing, is doing excellent work at the School of Fine Arts.

Mrs. F. B. Kidder, while at Munich made some fine charcoal sketches of Tyrolean peasants, and excels in broad portrait work.

Mrs. M. Bausman paints fruit with exquisite delicacy.

Miss Adeline Gates molds in clay with good effect. She has studied in Paris, and has had a studio in Boston.

Mrs. A. J. Manley's flower studies are pleasing, and other work very good.

A. R. Cottrell is a good artist in water color, and his child portraits are admirable. He uses the air brush with fine effect.

Mrs. C. Adele Fassett, who painted the famous "Electoral Commission" now resides here. Her portraits in that fine historical work are strong, accurate and admirable. She also does miniatures finely in water color or oil.

Louis Ewer is a most painstaking and successful artist whose pictures of trout and salmon are perfect. He ranks well East, and has sold pictures at large prices to leading connoisseurs. His sketches of the haunts of fish and game are also excellent.

Miss Adelia Carr, a student at the New York Art League, is very successful in still life pictures, and in other lines is doing well.

P. F. Lund is a Dane. His specialty is marine painting, and his late work is very satisfactory, being of a bold, strong character with fine atmospheric effect.

James Anderson is thoroughly trained in drawing, and is a good instructor. His services are in active demand for water color and India ink perspectives by architects.

Mr. Fitzpatrick is a rapid and excellent draughtsman and designer for the *Northwestern Architect*.

Mrs. Pauline S. Forkart-Hall drew most of the pictures for the late Exposition art catalogue in India ink and also illustrates the *Spectator*. Her work is delicate and effective. Her husband A. R. Hall, is also a good artist.

Geo. E. Graves, who illustrates the *Northwestern Miller*, is now East studying. He is ready and effective in sketching.

B. S. Hays is a painter of experience and skill in portraiture, fruit and landscape. He also paints sheep and cattle well. He formerly resided in Indianapolis.

A. Malvold is a painter of fresh and beautiful Norwegian

landscapes. He was an art instructor at Christiana for many years.

Miss Neagle is a daughter of a famous painter, and grand daughter of Sully. She is one of our most popular art instructors.

Miss Shaw has taught pupils here for many years in art and given very good satisfaction.

R. T. Clarke, of Cincinnati, is noted chiefly for

the city of Minneapolis. Including the rising generation, born in Minneapolis by Scandinavian parents, the number will increase to about 45,000, forming the strongest foreign element of the city. The larger part of these immigrants are poor, uneducated people from the old countries, whom poverty, and desire for adventures, together with glowing descriptions of all the glories of America, have induced them to leave their old homes. Some of them have prospered, especially tradesmen and skilled laborers, and are now well-to-do people; others remain poor, as they were, but still content, hoping that their children, born and reared here, will not have to fight with all the disadvantages, which a foreign language and perfect ignorance of the American institutions have put in their way.

As a rule, the Scandinavian population is physically strong and accustomed to hardships. The spirit of the old vikings is still in them, and out in the wild forests and on the unsettled prairies far West, where nobody else has dared to go, you will find the Scandinavians as pioneers. They are also intelligent and will easily assimilate with the surrounding nations. They catch the English language very soon, where they have any occasion to learn it, and I scarcely know of any one, who does not love Republican institutions. The Norwegians, especially, are prepared for self government from the old country. In the Norwegian free constitution, given at Eidsvold, on the 17th of May, 1814, every trace of nobility was abolished, and the political power placed in the hands of the parliament (Storting.) The Norwegians have only a king together with the Swedes; the legislature of both

countries is quite separate. And being the less numerous, the Norwegians have watched with eager jealousy every attempt from the side of the Swedes to pass the limits of the contract between the two nations. The Norwegians therefore, easily fall in with Democratic institutions. They love independence and are ready to defend it at any time. In Sweden and Denmark a class of noblemen still exists, and with that a greater difference between the classes of society and a more submissive behavior on the side of the inferior part. But even there the political tendency of the last years has gone in the direction of more liberty and equality, and the hot struggles, which the liberal party has gone through and still has to suffer, especially in Denmark, have fostered a love of freedom, which follows the Swedish and Danish emigrants to their new homes and makes them embrace our Republican form of government with enthusiasm.

The greatest hindrance to the Americanizing of the Scandinavian people has hitherto been the Church. In all the three Scandinavian countries the Lutheran State Church rules with considerable power, and the Dissenters, who dare break this bondage are looked upon with suspicious eyes, and do not enjoy the same liberties as people belonging to the State Church. Anxious for the thousands of sheep leaving their safe folds in order to try their luck in a foreign country, the



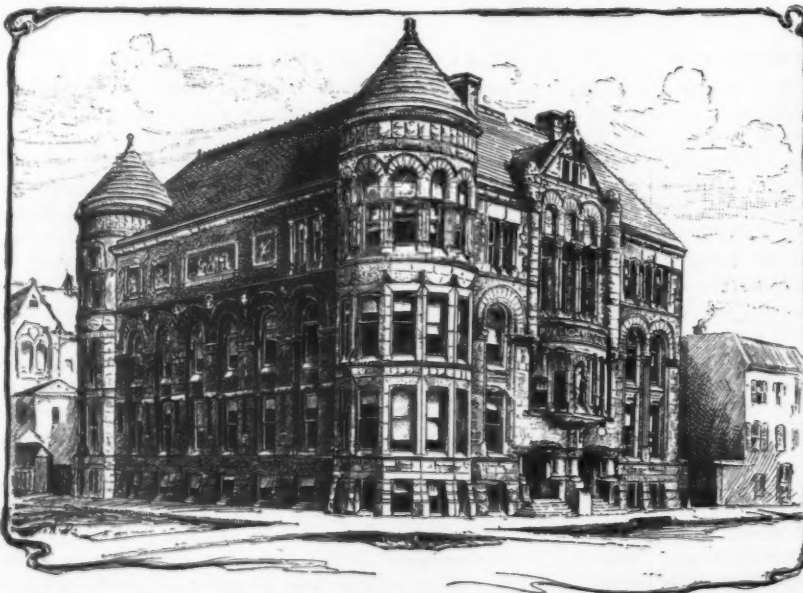
MINNEAPOLIS.—DANIA HALL.

his beautifully finished portraits.. His fruit and landscapes are worked out in fine detail.

Other artists of merit are, Fournier, Thoreson, Miss Wright, Mrs. Carver and probably others who should be mentioned here. C. H. DuBois.

THE SCANDINAVIANS OF MINNEAPOLIS.

By the last State census Hennepin County contained 14,039 Swedes, 13,423 Norwegians and 1,116 Danes—a total of 28,597. Nearly all of those are in



MINNEAPOLIS.—THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.



MINNEAPOLIS.—NICOLLET AVENUE, LOOKING WEST, FROM 4TH STREET.

Lutheran priests have followed in the tracks of the emigrants, and where there has been even the smallest opportunity, they have put up a church and a school-house of their own. The history of the Scandinavian priesthood in America is a history of hardships, of self-sacrifice, of untiring labor. That must never be forgotten. But the just complaint from the Americans is, that the priests by all means have tried to keep the Scandinavians away from American influence, and have cultivated their ignorance. In many remote valleys and settlements they have succeeded, to such a degree, that you may find large colonies of peasants speaking their dialects, and stubbornly cleaving to their national habits and vices, unable to understand and express themselves in the English language. The priests are not mistaken in their opinion that the American common school is the worst enemy of this isolation theory. At the common school the pupils will come in contact with the children of Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists; aye, even Freethinkers, and will easily get lost for the Lutheran faith of their parents. Therefore, they have, as a rule, vigorously opposed the common schools, and tried to establish schools of their own with Scandinavian languages and Scandinavian books, especially religious books of Lutheran stamp. In the large cities, as Minneapolis, such a struggle will partly be in vain, and the

Lutherans see with sorrow, how many of the young people leave them and go astray to other societies, or to no church at all.

The Scandinavian Lutheran Church of America

can do it. In later years there has been made some efforts though to unite—but still without success. The five societies are: (1) The Norwegian Synod. (2) The Danish-Norwegian Conference. (3) The

Augustana-Synod. (4) Houghes Synod. (5) The Ellingians;—the two last ones having their names from Norwegian lay preachers. All these societies cling to the Lutheran confessions; the division is caused partly by a different church policy, partly by some disagreements in their dogmatic apprehension. The slavery question made the largest break. One part, the Norwegian Synod, supported by Bible passages, maintained that "slavery in itself was not sin as permitted and commanded in the Bible, though it was connected with much sin;" the other part, the Norwegian-Danish conference, deemed slavery in itself to be a sin. Another point of dissent is in regard to lay preaching. One society, the Norwegian Synod, considers a lay preacher "like a thief and a robber." The other societies are willing to admit lay preachers; yes, the two last mentioned societies even prefer lay preaching—and have from their founders inherited a certain aversion to ministers.



THE NEW MINNEAPOLIS POST-OFFICE.

does not stand as a compact body; it is split in five different societies, each of which considers itself, of course, the only pure one, and makes war against all others with such intense bitterness, as only brothers

represented in Minneapolis, and have their churches. Yet, I do not think there is any city in the United States, which has so many Scandinavian churches as Minneapolis. The largest and most beautiful is the

Swedish Augustana Church, on the corner of 7th Street and 11th Avenue. Besides these Lutheran societies, the Scandinavian Baptists and Methodists have established several churches; and a Swedish society, called "the Mission Friends" are about building a tabernacle, which will seat 3,000 people. As a rule the Scandinavians are a church-going people. They have brought with them from the old country a veneration for the church and all belonging to it, and cling with stubborn tenacity to old forms and customs. This has made it easy for the priests to rule their flocks and make all new movements suspicious as immoral and leading to destruction. This has especially been the case with the movement started under the auspices of the Unitarian Church by Rev. Kristofer Janson. The movement has proved successful so far, that the society has a membership of more than 100, and a regular attendance at their church of 300. Their church edifice (Nazareth Church) at the corner of 12th Avenue and 9th Street, will be finished this summer and will seat 500 on the floor; the basement is finished and in use for regular services. Besides the orthodox church members there are hundreds of Scandinavians in Minneapolis, who do not belong to any church-society.

The national jealousy, which has prevailed between the three Scandinavian nations in their old homes, still follows them in their new homes. Socially they mingle very friendly and peacefully together, but as a body they very often oppose one another, especially in politics. Every nation will try to push its own men instead of uniting for some great political aim. That is the reason why the Scandinavians yet exercise a very little influence on political affairs, though if united might be a powerful force. The efforts hitherto made to combine the three nations socially, have therefore proved a failure. They persist in having their exclusive Swedish and Norwegian and Danish societies.

The society "Norden," originally formed as a Scandinavian society, May 12th, 1871, has now become entirely Swedish; the Norwegians have several societies for benevolent, social and literary purposes, and the Danes have prospered in erecting a magnificent building, "Dania Hall," on Cedar Avenue. As the weakest nation in number, the Danes keep more closely together, and have worked vigorously.

The secret societies—Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Druids and Free Masons, count many Scandinavian members, and have separate Scandinavian lodges, in spite of the excommunication bull, which the Lutheran Church has launched against all secret societies. The only Swedish secret society, "the Swedish Brotherhood," contains 400 members. Charitable organizations are confined largely to the churches. The Scandinavian Aid Association, established a little more than a year ago, has tried to embrace all Scandinavians, notwithstanding their churchly position;

but even there a clannish spirit threatens to disturb the peace. It aroused, for instance, a mighty indignation among some of the members, that an entertainment for the benefit of the association was given

wegian Athletic Club," "The Rifle Club" for military exercises. Besides these, they have many singing clubs and orchestra bands.

One of the national sins of the Scandinavians is their love for intoxicating liquors, and the temperance workers have, therefore, an expansive field to labor in here. A Scandinavian temperance reform club has existed more than eight years, and there are besides that Scandinavian Good Templars lodges. One of the Lutheran societies "The Norwegian Danish conference" has also taken vigorously hold in this matter, while "The Synod" has opposed it.

The larger number of Scandinavians consisting of laborers, the labor questions are always sure to interest them. The Scandinavian Workingmen's Union is a thriving organization, with a good library. Besides that the Scandinavians are members of trade unions of all kinds, and a majority has joined the "Knights of Labor." A Scandinavian socialistic club has also recently been formed. Having suffered a great deal by dull times and the power of the capitalists, the co-operative system has found many friends among them; but in spite of all injustice the Scandinavian laborers are peaceable, and any agitation that will overturn law and order, will not be favorably received or supported by them. Besides the laboring class, many of the Scandinavians have conquered a prominent place as lawyers, physicians, civil engineers, merchants and bankers.

Among the many secular Scandinavian newspapers, four are published in Minneapolis in the Danish-Norwegian language, viz: "*Budstikken*," "*Folkebladet*," "*Arbeidets Røder*," (a labor paper) and "*Tidende*" (a daily recently started); two in the same language have branches here, viz: "*Nordvesten*" and "*Fædrelandet og Emigranten*." In the Swedish language,—"Svenska Folkets Tidning" and "*Svenska Amerikanerska Posten*" are published in Minneapolis. Besides the secular there are many religious papers. In regard to the higher education, the Norwegian-Danish Conference controls a large college combined with a theological seminary in Minneapolis (Augsburg Seminary). The institution is very prosperous. The Synod has its chief school at Decorah, Iowa, and two colleges, one at Northfield, another at Wilmar, Minn., and a theological seminary at Madison, Wis. The "Hauge-Synod" has its seminary at Red Wing.

KRISTOFER JANSON.

The Minneapolis *Evening Journal* has recently established a department, called "*Norman-naheim*," the English of which is the Northman's Home, which appears twice a week and is devoted to news and other topics of interest to people in Minnesota of Scandinavian origin. Under the intelligent management of Mr. Ellison, this department has become very popular with the Scandinavian element, or that portion of it which reads English.



MINNEAPOLIS.—TEMPLE COURT BUILDING, CORNER OF NICOLLET AND WASHINGTON AVES.

in the basement of the Unitarian Church. The Ladies' Aid Club is another more private benevolent society, consisting of Scandinavian ladies. The Scandinavians have always been very fond of sport, and so they have formed different societies for such purposes, as "The Norwegian Ski Club" "The Nor-



THE MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE BUILDING.

MINNEAPOLIS ARCHITECTURE.

Minneapolis has not yet reached that stage of growth when its streets are required to be built solidly with dwellings as well as shops and ware-houses, and until it does we must expect the Country Village period to predominate. All through the West, even in so large a city as Chicago, houses must be separated by lawns and yard room commensurate with the size of the establishment. The time must soon come when a twenty-five-foot lot will be considered ample, and many people will prefer to live in a "city house" within walking distance of business, to the pleasure and inconvenience of a little grass plot, a fancied healthy space and a good deal of side-walk to keep clean for eight months of the year.

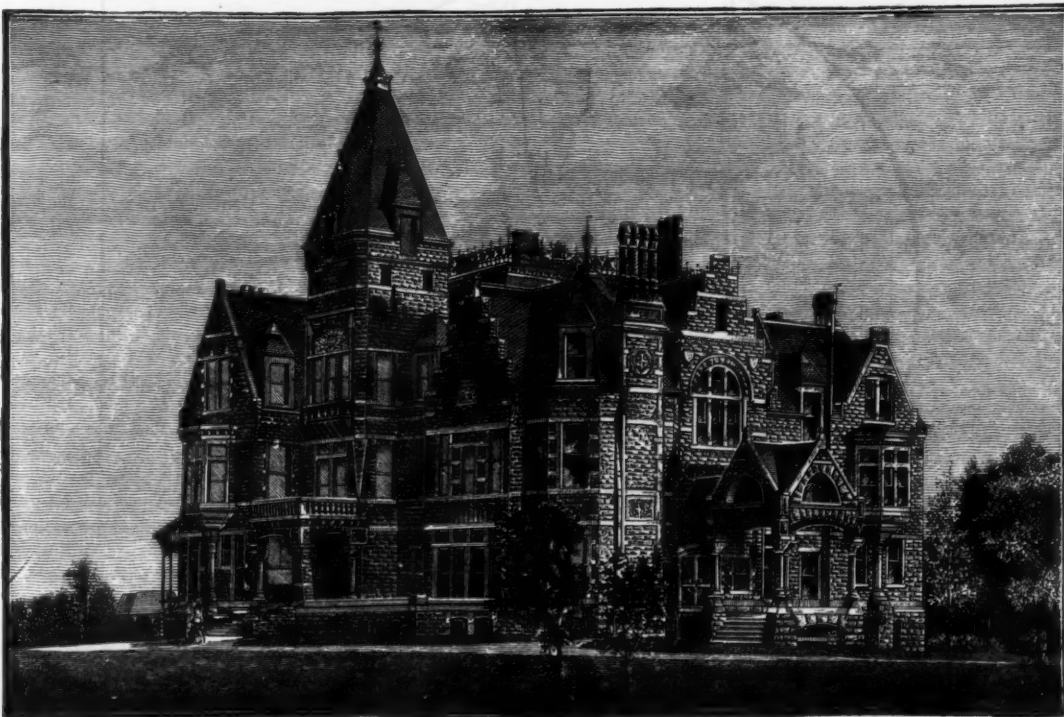
That a city depends largely for its beauty upon its architecture is surely true, whether its streets are built up compactly with brick and stone or have the additional attraction of garden and foliage. Minneapolis is exceptionally well located, naturally, for a large and beautiful city. The land is sufficiently level for its business portion, and its compact residence portion, and there is room to grow for many years to come, without expensive grading to prepare the way. Thanks to the long-headedness of those who laid out the city, and more especially to the energy and good taste of those who have projected and laid out our system of parks and boulevards, we are preparing a setting worthy of the purest gems, in the way of buildings, that architects may conceive of, or the people accept and produce. The bluffs along the western part of the city should be, and will be, the finest residence portion of the city; and what has been a wall of woods is rapidly becoming the most beautiful part of the city and the most healthy.

Whether it be true or not that Minneapolis is in advance of other cities of the country, in the variety and good taste of its architecture, must be decided by those who have seen the most cities. We are not architecturally perfect, and while we might criticise other cities and find much to condemn, it would seem wisest to slight our own faults, while admitting them, and look only at the good that has been done, and strive to do work that will foster a taste for better and nobler building. Tastes differ so widely, even among architects, as to what constitutes good architecture, that it is not well for one architect to say that he has the only correct ideas and that all who differ are at fault. He only is at fault who fails to seek for the true, the good, the beautiful, but goes on from year to year, working over the ideas of his youth without a thought of advancement. That our architects are mainly true to themselves and their profession is shown by their work, and however short we may fall of perfection, there is an indication of earnest endeavor to produce buildings that shall fill the requirements of "Fitness," "Purpose" and "Design."

In a lecture delivered a few years ago in England, Alfred

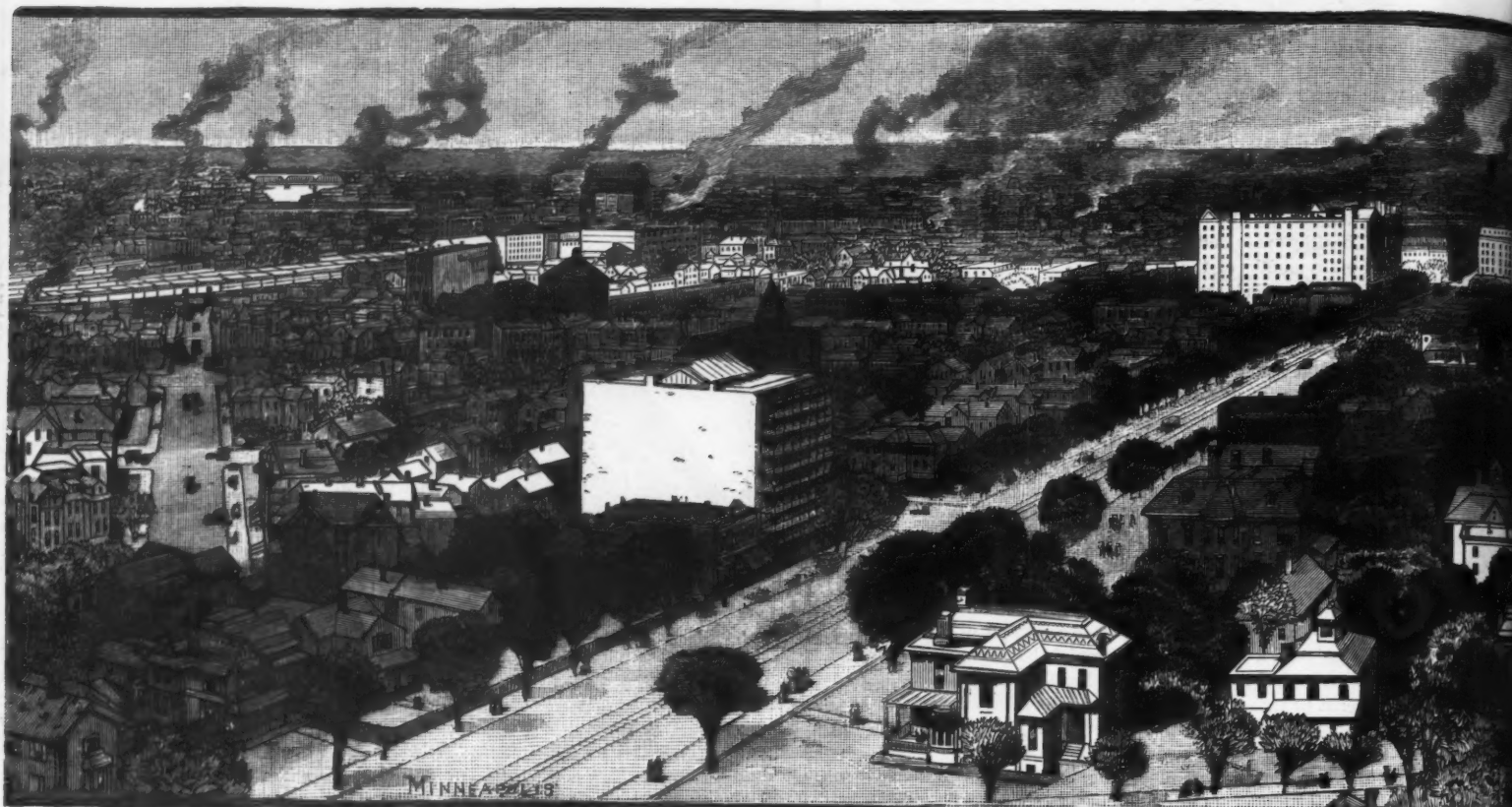


MINNEAPOLIS.—THE MASONIC TEMPLE.



MINNEAPOLIS.—RESIDENCE OF HON. W. D. WASHBURN.

Waterhouse, A. R. A., said, "I hope yet to see the day when 'styles' will not be named among us as practicing architects. I have, I confess, the greatest possible objection to have the question asked concerning a wooden building, 'what is its style?' What we want to know is, does it perfectly fulfil its functions? Have the requirements of proportion been considered by its designer? Has nothing been left to accident or chance?" The very requirements of our home and business life are such as to destroy at the outset any chance of reproducing a style of the past in its purity. Nor are we in just the condition to produce a national style of architecture. When we reach that period in our development as a nation; when we are independent of the rest of the world; when we can be content to move along from year to year, and from generation to generation without taking ideas or help from others, but continue to work over and over the same old ideas of design—supposing all architects could agree on any one idea as the correct one—then may we hope for an American style. But with the spirit of freedom and recklessness which pervades the world to-day, we shall take our ideas from any and every country and cen-



A VIEW OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

tury of the past and adapt them as best we may to the work in hand, changing our style as the years go by and we gain experience and knowledge.

The architecture of our own city illustrates quite well the tendency of the times. We have had the "Queen Anne" craze, and let us rejoice that it did not endure long enough to become a fixture among us. An epidemic of Moorish origin seems to affect us of late, and horseshoe arches and Turkish domes and turrets have appeared in all the gorgeousness of shingle construction. Beautiful as the Moorish architecture may be in its native clime, it is out of place in this country of utilitarian propensities. It is beautiful in its decorations for interiors, and let us hope that it will not be so butchered as to make us weary at the thought of seeing anything Oriental.

If a national style is to be built up there seems to be more hope from the Romanesque than was so happily used by the late H. H. Richardson, and some of the best of our recent buildings are designed in this style. The new Public Library building will be perhaps the most graceful type of the style that we have, and if other examples on our streets are too severe and heavy in treatment it is not the fault of the style, which admits of great variety in design and calls for the most beautiful detail and enrichment. Archi-

tecs are not always to be blamed for the faults of their work, and that the harmonious effect and completeness shown in the residence of the late W. W. McNair, cannot often be obtained, is partly because the people require piazzas and porches, which to save expense must be made in wood and so really cheapen the effect of a brick or stone house.

One example set by Mr. Richardson was the use of

ing a style that shall call forth our best efforts, and will take our life's best work.

No man can work in all styles, and no architect has attained greatness who has not worked in one growing and advancing style, which must, if he has genius, become his own, and the language by which he can best express his ideas and thoughts. That many architects are content to take their ideas from contemporary work

—illustrated in the latest numbers of architectural journals—is shown by the journals themselves, where many of the designs and bad adaptations of the occasional good designs are published.

All men cannot become great, but all architects can if they will, make the principles of good architecture so much their own that it will be more difficult to do poor work than to design in good taste. There is no better way of attaining good principles of design than by studying classic forms, going back to the work that was the foundation of all the styles that

have since arisen. The researches and discoveries that have been made of the work of the Greeks, have been of the greatest value to modern architecture, and if we do not stumble where former generations have fallen—in copying old forms for our purposes—we may attain the spirit of the Greeks, and harmonize every design with the use for which it is intended; and instead of making



simple woodwork, honestly used, and with the many illustrations of such work shown by the numerous architectural publications of the country, it seems strange that a hint should not be taken, and atrocious contortions of jig-saw and lathe avoided. Perhaps in the Romanesque of Southern France and the early Italian Renaissance, we may hope for ideas to work on in evol-



LOOKING EAST.—[From a sketch made in 1886.]

a modern house like a Greek temple, we shall make our houses as the Greeks made theirs, in perfect harmony and keeping with their modes of living.

Our office buildings, stores, churches and dwellings



PRESIDENT NORTHROP, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

compare favorably with other cities and are models of convenience in being fitted with the latest modern appliances for comfort and the despatch of business. All Minneapolis buildings of importance, if not thoroughly fireproof, are sufficiently slow burning to be safe under ordinary conditions with watchful care, and the protection thus afforded, after the fires we have had, makes it unwise to put up an office building with the old fire-trap construction. The day is not far distant when all buildings will have some protection against fire. In the better class of dwellings it can be accomplished without much additional expense, and such protection is as important as the now almost indispensable electric appar-

atus, the heating, ventilating and sanitary appliances.

Architects can do a great deal to improve building, to make life less a burden and more of pleasure, but they cannot do it all. They are dependent on the public. Whatever has been done to make the city what it is should be largely credited to the people who have been ready to receive the best that could be given them, and have been ready to encourage architects to do the best that was in their power. There is encouragement to think that we are only just starting in on our substantial growth. Every good building calls for another, and with those to be erected the coming season a great improvement will be made in the appearance of our principal streets, and tend to fix those centers of business that shall determine the location of other buildings and give the city a more regular and compact appearance.

That the wholesale trade should go north of Hennepin Avenue seems settled. The offices, theatres and hotels should take Hennepin Avenue, following the lead of the Masonic Temple, Public Library, West Hotel, Lumber Exchange and other projected buildings. Hennepin is the broadest street in the city for fine buildings, and it will be well for Minneapolis if it can be devoted to that purpose and made architecturally grand. So, too, it seems natural that the retail trade should follow the lead of Nicollet Avenue, out the streets and avenues to the southwest, and as business extends so do the streets of dwellings extend farther and farther into the country towards the lakes and the setting sun, building up what shall ere long become—if it is not already—the fairest city on the face of the land.

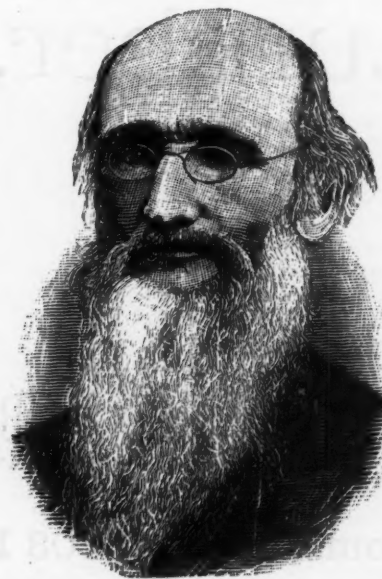
W. C. WHITNEY.

SOCIAL LIFE IN MINNEAPOLIS

Visitors from the East seldom fail to remark upon the singular scarcity of Indians on the streets of Minneapolis nowadays. In these times buffalo are very rarely killed within the city limits, and the mountain lion (at least in the more populous wards) is virtually extinct. The practice of attending lynching bees as an after-dinner amusement has become quite obsolete in the best circles of Minneapolis; and the discussion as to whether it is *de rigneur* to wear the bowie-knife in the belt or in

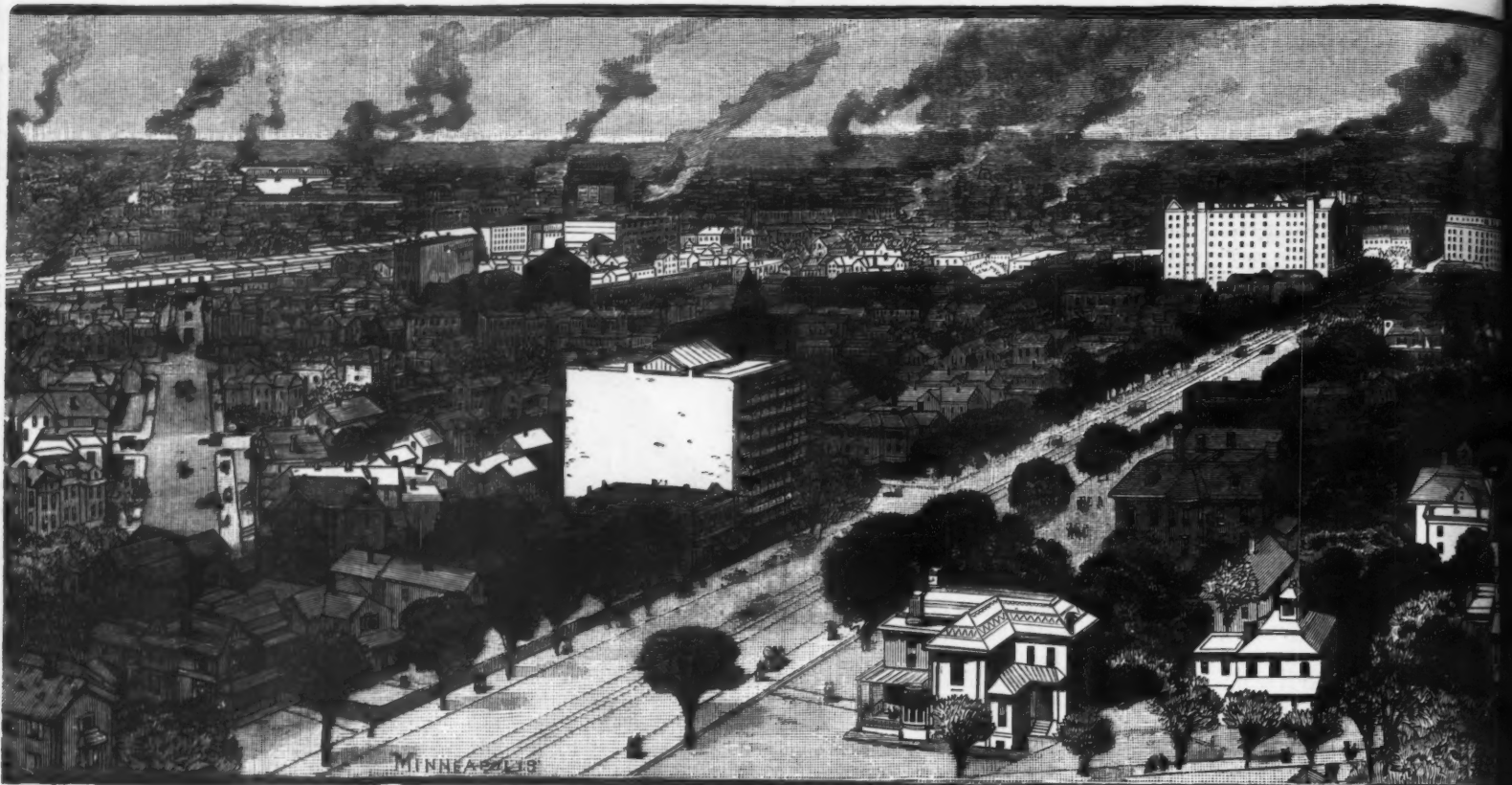
the boot-leg can hardly be reckoned among the burning questions of social etiquette to-day.

These statements will, no doubt, come with something of a shock to many of the "gentlemen of New England, who sit at home at ease." But in the main they are true. Nothing is more harmful to a young and growing town than for it to attempt to bolster up its prosperity with false pretenses; so, even at the risk of being accused of aiming to "hurt the town," I may as well make at once the painful confession that Minneapolis as a resort for sportsmen is not what it once was. Forty years ago it must have been a thing of delight to camp out amidst the savage grandeur (*vide* the geographies)



GEN. VAN CLEVE.

of the scenery around the Falls of St. Anthony. But now the spot holds out few attractions as the site for a camp-fire. Some officious policeman might turn in an alarm, when the sudden arrival of twenty-seven "steam-



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ers," fifteen hose-carts and half a dozen hook-and-ladder companies would interfere sadly with the serenity of the sportsman's after-supper smoke. Minneapolis is certainly not what it was.

For one living here it is as hard now to believe that the town was ever what it used to be, as it is for Easterners to believe that it is what it is to-day. It is not so much the mere size of the city that is wonderful. That, though surprising enough, can be readily accounted for by the most material calculation. It is a simple commercial equation. So many bushels of wheat *plus* so much water power *equals* so many mills to be built. So many mills *equal* so many hands employed and so much money made. In every successive stage of the city's history we see the simple sequence of cause and effect. But what is truly wonderful is the unseen growth of less material things:—a development which cannot be summed up in any Chamber of Commerce Report, nor figured in car-lots of merchandise:—the mysterious accumulation of the thousand and one habits and instincts and traits which go to the making of a civilized and refined society. The truth is, that Minneapolis is too far west to be in all ways characteristically western;—has grown too fast to show, in her society, the worst faults of a new community. The western lack of culture, which many Eastern people believe to be universally typical of the West, is only found (and it is easy to see, could only be found) in places where the people had grown up one or two generations without the surroundings of cultivation. This is emphatically not the case with Minneapolis. A generation ago no one was growing up here but Sioux. Where then have the 170,000 people who make up Minneapolis to-day come from? From the East, almost entirely; and from the old cities of New England, chiefly. And when the New Englander settles in a western city he remains above everything a New Englander. *Coelum, non animus, mutat.* Most truly was it said that the true Bostonian is he who, when he goes to Rome, does as the Bostonians do.

With its Harvard banquets and Yale celebrities; its New York Association dinners, and reunions of the Sons of Maine; its clubs, its art classes, its Brown-ing societies and its Chautauqua circles, Minneapolis is socially more eastern than western. However headlong and energetic it may be on the streets and in its business ways, its home life is as symmetrical and well-rounded as the life of an Eastern city. The voice with which it speaks to the commercial world is the voice of the young, pushing, and withal distinctly self-interested Jacob. But the hand

of hospitality and entertainment which it gives is the hand of the older, easy-going brother Esau. On the spots where twenty-five years ago prairie chickens were plentiful, and the snipe-shooting was excellent, stand to-day handsome residences, luxuriously

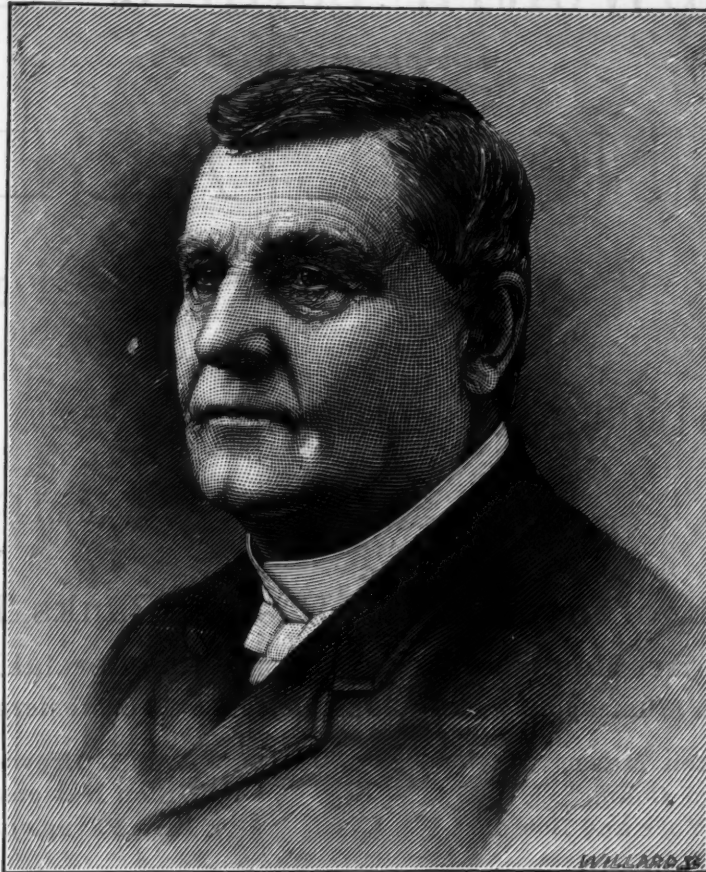
reserve. From the grand ball and formal crush, the most barbaric of civilized entertainments, to the final and triumphant blossom of general and intellectual refinement, the little dinner, Minneapolis *sait jour*. On the heels of the latter-day pioneer comes the *chef*, and barely a decade separates the frontier shanty from the million-dollar hotel, with its marble columns and army of servants.

In many and broader ways Minneapolis is admirably adapted to a pleasant social life. The proximity of the delightful lakes—Minnetonka, Calhoun and Harriet—gives endless potentiality for the enjoyment of summer holidays. The tree-fringed boulevards and winding roads and bridle-paths through the woodland which clothes the slopes and the lake-shores in every direction, afford lavish opportunity for charming drives and riding parties;—a variety of which Minneapolis has not been slow to take advantage, as the million of dollars that are invested in horse-flesh sufficiently testify. To all out-door summer sports—rowing or riding, base-ball or lawn-tennis—there is every encouragement; while the long winter, with its months of clear, dry weather, makes it Nature's own gymnasium for all the cold-weather pastimes—tobogganing, curling, skating and snow-shoeing—of which, by some strange sluggishness on our part, the Canadians have been suffered to hold the monopoly so long. Social life in Minneapolis is many-sided. Few cities hold out so many advantages for such different forms of amusement; while in the composition of the population itself, is sufficient reason why the ways of entertainment should be

many and various. Minneapolis is now coming to rank among the large Scandinavian cities of the world. In winter the Scandinavian *skt* is seen as often—perhaps oftener—in the suburbs than the Canadian snow-shoe; while the large German element ensures an abundance of good musical entertainment.

But the core and substance of Minneapolis is still

American—still New Englander. In all the history of the Eastern States, there are few things which reflect more credit upon them than does the present condition of society in Minneapolis. That the Easterners, living in the Eastern States for generations, should have gradually surrounded themselves with all the outward manifestations of good taste and refinement is only natural. It would have been infinitely discreditable to them if they had not. But that, with being transplanted into such different environment, they should have brought so much of that good taste and spirit of refinement with them, and have so rapidly surrounded themselves here with the same atmosphere of cultivation



COL. WM. S. KING.

equipped and perfectly appointed, containing valuable private collections of paintings, and as well ordered and complete in their internal scenery as the wealthy homes of old Eastern communities. Minneapolis has adopted all the elegancies and idiocies, all the modern conveniences and inconveniences of society life (what an abominable phrase that is) without



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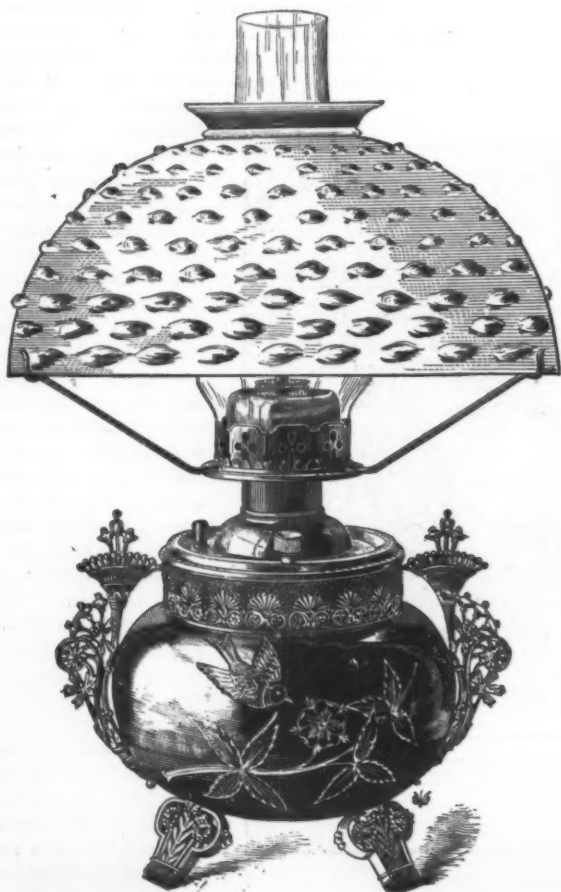
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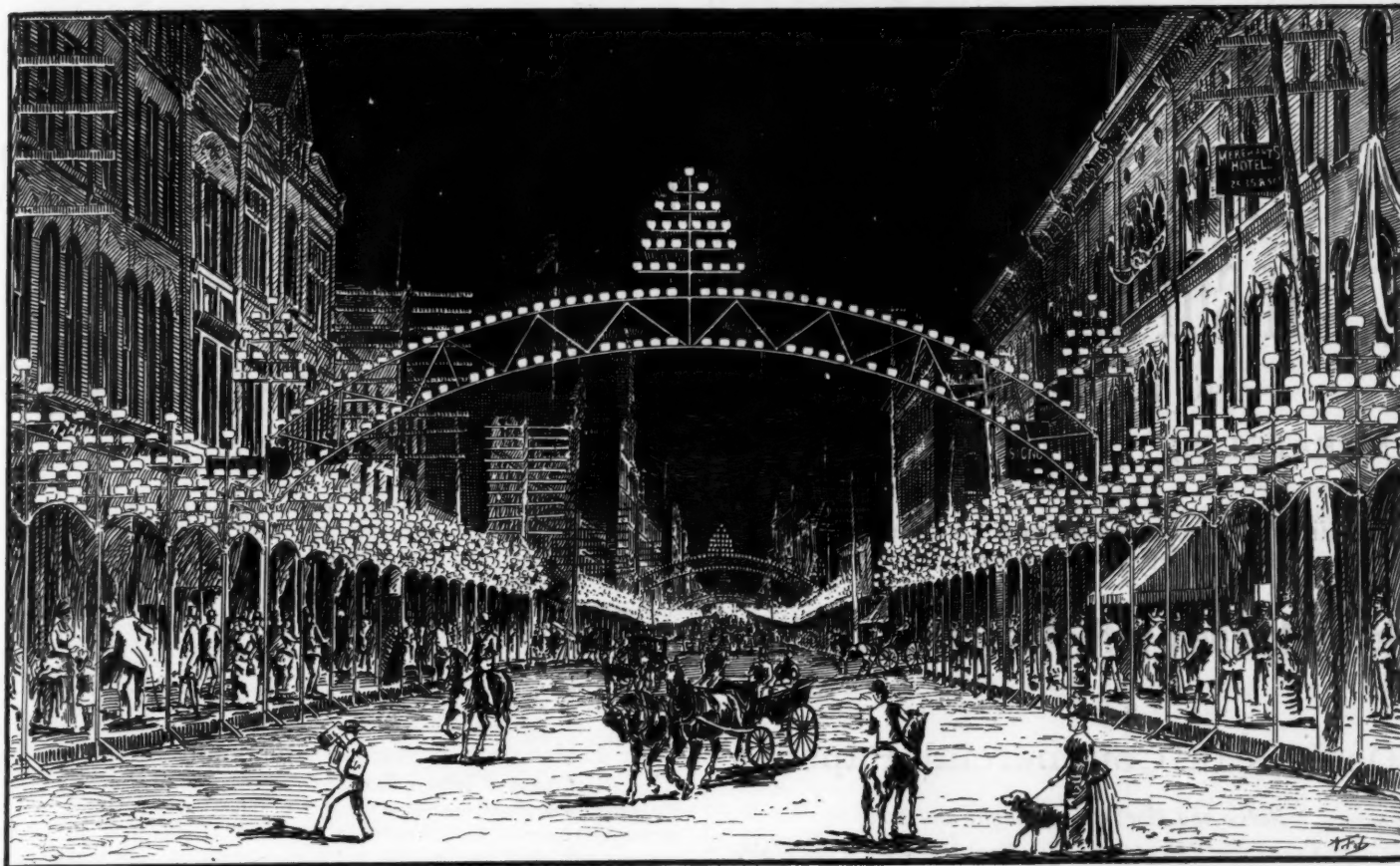
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MINNEAPOLIS.—ILLUMINATION OF NICOLLET AVENUE DURING THE EXPOSITION.

and comfort as they created so laboriously at home, is incalculably more to their credit. Minneapolis, with her Society of Fine Arts, her art classes, and her Cesnola collection, is as much a monument to the intellectuality and æstheticism of the East, as with her business energy and push, she is the pluck and vigor of the West. The East as well as the West should be proud of her.

HARRY P. ROBINSON.

MINNEAPOLIS CHURCHES.

More than one hundred church spires rise above the din and hubbub of this big, busy city, in silent, eloquent testimony to the fact that the Minneapolitan does not worship Mammon alone and altogether. On the contrary, they have evidence to prove, that he has put into his religious enterprises the same restless professiveness that is apparent everywhere else. The good brother who is raising funds for a new church project will tell you that the churches have not begun to keep pace with the general growth of the city. But you will hear the same remark about the schools, the waterworks, the sewer system and the rest. So sudden has been the development that everybody has been trying to catch up, rather than pretending to keep up. The religious organizations have certainly been up and doing, with a realization of the greatness of their task. During the last five or six years there have been organized each year an average of ten new churches, and the building records have shown an annual expenditure for church improvements of from \$150,000 to \$200,000. The double duty has been imperative of planting young churches in newly-developed centers of population, and replacing small, and old-fashioned buildings in

the old centers, with large and fine houses of worship. It will be conducive to clearness and convenience to review the religious growth and present status in denominational divisions:

The Baptist brethren have distinguished themselves as builders. Of their seven English societies, five have recently built handsome churches homes, and paid for them, too. Those are the First, Central, Immanuel, Olivet and Fourth. The First is probably the strongest society, and has the finest

ings, but it is everywhere active and aggressive. The Congregationalists have a baker's dozen churches and an aggregate membership of 2,300. Plymouth Church has a world-wide reputation. In one year its benevolences exceeded those of any Congregational Church in the country. It has a membership of over 900. The First Congregational is the leading church in East Minneapolis, and is just erecting a \$50,000 building. The Presbyterians have organized twelve churches, with a membership aggregating about 2,000. Westminster, like Plymouth, is known throughout the borders of its denomination. It entertained the General Assembly last year in fine style. Its membership exceeds 800, and the congregations, probably the largest of any English protestant church in the city, often reach twice that figure. The First or Park Avenue Church, is also a strong one, and is now at work on a \$60,000 edifice. The Episcopalians have ten churches, and 1,500 Communicants. St. Marks, Gethsemane and St. Paul's are the notable ones, and each has a fine church building.

The Lutherans have fifteen churches, and a membership of over 4,000. The Catholics have ten strong parishes, Father McGolrick's Church of the Immaculate Conception, being the principal parish. They number in the neighborhood of 5,000. Of the three Universalist churches the Church of the Redeemer ranks easily



MINNEAPOLIS.—RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH E. BADGER.

building of the Baptist Northwest. The total membership of the Baptist churches is about 2,200. They have also built a large mission tabernacle. The Methodists lead in number of churches. They have eighteen, including a number of German, Scandinavian and colored, with a total membership of 3,100. The Hennepin Avenue and Century Societies take front rank in the city and state. This denomination boasts no superlatively fine church build-

first, and has no rival for that place in the Northwest. Its house of worship is a beauty. The First Unitarian Society occupies a similar position in its denomination, and has just finished a costly and unique building. In addition to the churches named there are two Free Baptist, two Adventist, two Hebrew, and one Disciple's, Quaker, Swedenborgian and Evangelical Association. The denominational spirit is present in Minneapolis, but not obnoxiously so.

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INVESTMENTS.

WE also give particular attention to the investment
of funds of Eastern clients, by purchase of city properties which
are both income-producing and advancing in value. When desired, we take
permanent charge of such investments, relieving owners from all details of
management. Full and specific information furnished, and to this end cor-
respondence is solicited. Address,

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FRANK B. LEWIS

WOLVERTON & LEWIS,
REAL ESTATE,
LOANS, INSURANCE,

251 Nicollet Avenue, Room 2,

MINNEAPOLIS, - - MINN.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION:

Northwestern National Bank; Security Bank;

Citizens Bank; C. A. Pillsbury & Co., Flour Manufacturers.

BARGAINS IN LOTS AND ACRES.



MINNEAPOLIS.—FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The pastors of the various churches hold weekly meetings for conference and discussion and thus manage to keep on "speaking terms" at least. Between the orthodox and liberal clergy, however, a sharp line is drawn.

Besides the regular church organizations there are many schemes for religious and reform work, such as the Young Men's Christian Association, City Missions and Salvation Army. The eccentric army has its Northwestern headquarters here and boasts a lady captain and a brass band. The Y. M. C. A. has several branches and is about to put up a handsome building.

The religious world has recognized Minneapolis in many ways. Many religious bodies of first magnitude have honored the city by their presence, such as the Presbyterian General Assembly, the National Swedish Methodist Conference, National Norwegian Lutheran Synod, Woman's Board of Missions for the Interior, the American Board of Missions, the General Conventions of Free Baptists of the World, the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions, the Hauge Lutheran Synod of the Northwest, the Swedish Au-

gustane Synod of the United States, the National W. C. T. U. In May next the National Baptist meetings will be held at the First Church, Minneapolis, bringing together some 1,500 Baptists from all over the country. One or two individual instances will show the nature of churchly progressiveness in Minneapolis, and at the same time illustrate the phenomenal development of the city. Five years ago the leading Presbyterian Church in the city was worshipping in a God-forsaken-looking old barn, on Fourth Street, between Nicollet and Hennepin avenues, where now stands a fine block occupied by the post-office. The \$150,000 edifice which it now occupies is again being blocked in by business. When the new church was commenced, the site, corner Nicollet Avenue and Seventh Street, was a quarter of a mile from business. Little did the brethren—leading business men they were, too—suspect that in a few short years the new church would be nearer the center of business than the old was then. A couple of years since, the leading Baptist society praised the Lord in a pipe-stem of a frame building at the corner of Hennepin Avenue and Fifth Street. A ten-story office building now towers above that corner, and up at the corner of Tenth Street and Harmon Place stands the finest church edifice in the Northwest. And the joke of it is, two-thirds of its cost was met by the proceeds

of the sale of the old site. Here is an illustration of the way a mission church in a new district jumps from acorn to oak. In March, 1883, the Immanuel Baptist Church was organized in South Minneapolis, with twenty-six members. By the following December they had a \$11,000 chapel dedicated at the corner of Bloomington Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street. At the end of the second year there were 200 members, and work was begun on the main church, which was finished in January, 1886, at a cost of \$50,000, having a seating capacity of 1,500. The membership is now over 300.

H. C. CHAPIN.

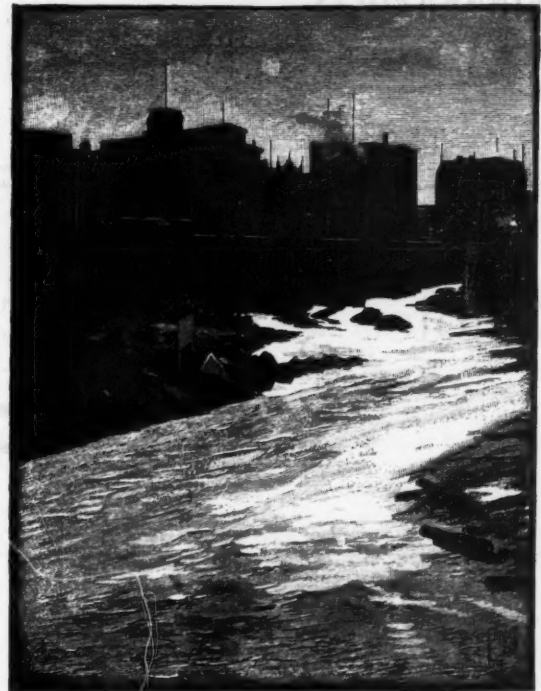
THE FLOUR-MAKERS OF MINNEAPOLIS.

Ask the average American boy what Minneapolis is noted for, and he will tell you that it is for having more and bigger flour mills than any other city in the world.

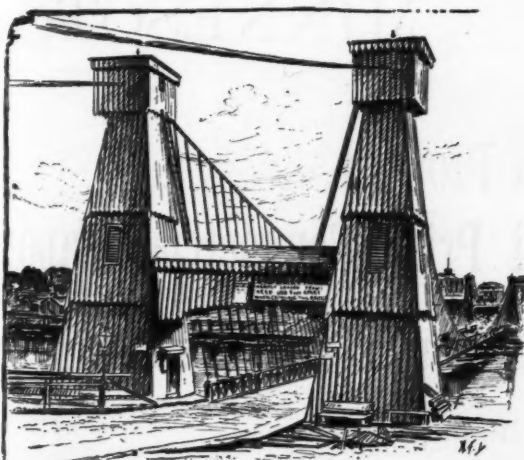
There are many other large industries here, but the flour mills have made our city famous, because their product has found its way into the stomachs of the people of all the nations of the earth. These mills made into flour, in 1886, five per cent. of the total crop of wheat, and sent abroad nearly one-half of the total exports of flour. By way of illustration, it may be said, that the value of the products, last year, was very nearly equal to that of the products of all manufacturing industries of the great state of Kansas. It is the mills which, two years ago, made Minneapolis the largest wheat market in the world, a position she bids fair to hold, because there are no signs of a decrease in her milling capacity, while her receipts of wheat show a steady increase, year by year. Statistics show that the people of Minneapolis fully appreciate the high quality of the flour made here, the average consumption per capita being greater than in any other city or country in the world. And this is not on account of its cheapness, for it has been true,

and may occur again, that the price to the local consumer has been the same as that paid by the Chicago, New York, and even Glasgow dealer. Freight rates have at times been so low that the flour could be laid down in Glasgow at about the same figure as represents the selling profit of the local retailer. While the mill operative, buying his barrel of flour at the wholesale price, would have to pay an expressman more to take it to the house than the railroads charge for hauling it to New York.

The Falls of St. Anthony, long since bereft of their picturesque features, covered up by an unsightly wooden apron, and harnessed for commercial purposes, formed the loadstone which drew the mills to this spot. The mills drew the hardy farmers to the fertile lands beyond us, but took tribute from each train-load passing through, until a great and beautiful city of 160,000 souls surrounds the champion flour-makers of the world. The pioneers in the milling district are passing away, but the great industry they founded grows apace. The first flour made here was ground on a pair of buhr-stones, which were put into a small saw-mill, built by army officers, in 1822. This was 1823, the same year that the first steamboat anchored at the foot of the falls, and scared the In-



MINNEAPOLIS.—A GROUP OF MILLS AT THE FALLS.
[From a sketch by Farny.]



OLD MINNEAPOLIS SUSPENSION BRIDGE. BUILT JULY 4, 1855.
TAKEN DOWN IN 1872. THE FIRST BRIDGE THAT EVER
SPANNED THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

dians with her whistle. The Cataract Mill, built by Eastman, Gibson & Co., and now owned by Barber & Son, was the first flour mill erected by private enterprise and the lease of power from the Minneapolis Mill Company, a corporation formed in 1856, to improve the power is to-day cheapest lease held on this power. The land claim taking in the West Side power, was secured by a man who was not even a squatter. He visited the place a few times, and by using strong personal influence in Washington, secured the claim. He was a congressman, and his name was Smith, hence, it may be inferred that Minneapolis had a narrow escape from being named Smithtown, or Smithville. The gentleman organized the mill company, and enjoyed visions of great wealth from the scheme, but these were never realized, the company becoming involved in financial trouble, which resulted in the dropping out of most of the incorporators, the Central passing into the Washburns and D. Morrison, where it remains to-day. The value and importance of this power may be seen in the fact, that while the total daily capacity of our mills is 35,375 barrels, nearly 25,000 barrels of this is represented by the West Side mills, although the largest

MERRITT
&
FARLEY,

Investment Bankers!

Room 100, Temple Court,

MINNEAPOLIS, - - - MINN.

HEADQUARTERS

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C. C. DUNN & CO.,

Real Estate and Loans,
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MINNEAPOLIS IS THE financial and commercial center and the metropolis of the great Northwest. The growth of this city during the past five years has been unsurpassed by any city on the American continent. Never before has the Real Estate business in Minneapolis borne a more cheerful and satisfactory aspect. While we are not laboring under any "wild cat" booms like many other western cities, we are maintaining a steady, healthy growth.

We think that we have the right to assert that there are no safer investments on the earth than real estate.

Minneapolis "soil" is the place to invest to assure you good profits and quick returns.

A WORD TO NON-RESIDENTS.

If you are not thoroughly posted in regard to the value of real estate, put your money in the hands of reliable agents and let them invest for you. Money put into lots, business property and acres in Minneapolis has yielded and will yield a wonderful profit. In the short time that we have been in this city, wherever we have invested money for our clients not one instance has there been but what they have or can receive a large profit for their investments. We deal only in specialties. We are sole agents for the owners of nearly all properties handled by us. We solicit Eastern correspondence, and calls from local customers wherever a desire exists to purchase or sell first-class real estate, obtain or place your loans.

Our facilities for handling Mining Stocks and Options, both on the Gogebic and Marquette Ranges are unsurpassed in this city. We are one of the largest stockholders in the FAMOUS BUFFALO IRON MINE, one of the richest in the Marquette Range.

Space will not permit an enumeration of the list on our books, but we will give prompt attention to any correspondence addressed to our office,
72 and 73 Loan and Trust Building, Minneapolis, Minn.



C. C. DUNN.

W. B. CLARK & CO.,

INVESTMENT BANKERS,

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MINNEAPOLIS, - - - MINNESOTA,

Negotiate First Mortgage Loans on City and Farm Property,

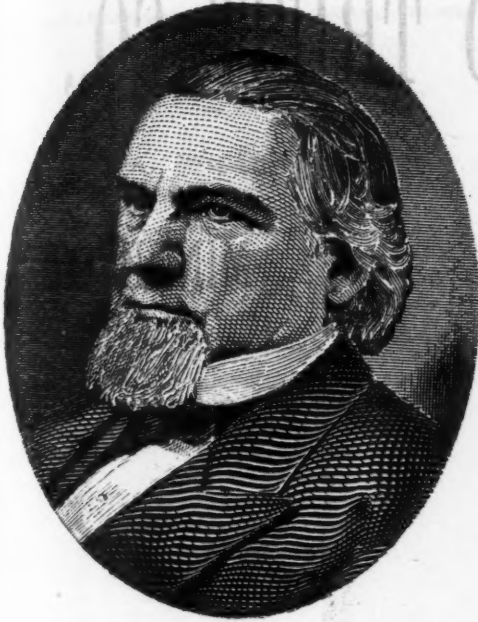
Buy and Sell Prime Commercial Paper.

OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS PLACED LAST YEAR.

We have the largest clientage and the best facilities in the city.

Refer to the Northwestern National, Union National, and Security Banks of Minneapolis

OTHER REFERENCES AND FORMS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.



THE LATE GOV. C. C. WASHBURN.

mill in the world, the Pillsbury A, the daily capacity of which is 7,500 barrels, is located on the East side, and leases its power from the St. Anthony Power Company, which controls the power of that side of the falls. The work of preserving and utilizing the great power, at one time threatened with destruction by natural causes, and later by injudicious acts of citizens, was generously aided by congressional appropriations, and it must be apparent to all who see the results visible to-day that Government funds were never put to a better use.

Thirty years ago, when the first steps were being taken to utilize the water-power, the average farmer took his wheat to mill, saw it ground, and carried home his share of the grist. Nowadays, and especially in the Northwest, the farmer takes his wheat to an elevator, buys his flour at his grocer's, and does not even see a mill from one year's end to another. The wheat comes to the mill in train-loads, is handled by machinery until it reaches the barrel or sack, in the shape of flour, and then goes out in train-loads to be scattered among domestic and foreign consumers.

It is difficult to conceive what one firm can do with 10,000 barrels of flour each day, and yet this is the capacity of the three Pillsbury Mills, and in ordinary times, they make that much flour every day. It would seem at first glance, that an army of men would be needed to carry on this business, yet, there are not more than 1,200 millers in Minneapolis, manning her twenty-three mills. Kindred industries employ a goodly number, there being about 600 coopers, and perhaps 200 bag-makers, constantly at work, making packages for flour.

The first great boom in Minneapolis flour came in 1870, when what is known as the gradual reduction process, was introduced by George T. Smith,

now widely known as the inventor of the middlings purifier. This process, which gave rise to the commonly-used term, "new process flour," raised the price of the product of the few mills using it, three or four dollars per barrel. Our millers acquired wealth rapidly in those days, and when Mr. Smith gave them the middlings purifier as a supplemental and great advantage over competitors, they clamored for larger mills and advanced prices, in order to curtail the immense demand for their flour, until they could enlarge old, and build new mills, to meet it. Previous to these discoveries in milling methods, Minneapolis was not widely known, but her every interest was benefited by the prominence her flour gave her in all markets in the country, and she has since grown in all ways more rapidly than any other city in the country. Her millers could not monopolize the new methods and machinery, hence, their general introduction in mills elsewhere tended to lower prices and decrease profits, but there has been a steady increase in the milling capacity until the last year or two, and any changes made generally result in increased capacity, so that the industry

may be termed a growing one. The Marketing of flour has been reduced to a science, almost, by our millers, who have been forced to meet competition of the fiercest kind everywhere, but they continue to show better running records than any competitors, and as they are not of the sort who work for glory, must be reaping fair profits from the business. The bag, the favorite package in Europe, is rapidly growing in favor among flour consumers, as is shown by the fact, that while in 1885,

51.34 per cent. of our flour was packed in barrels, but 41.6 per cent was barreled in 1886. The bags range from 24½-pound cotton sack, the smallest size used, and this for the domestic trade, up to the unwieldy 280-pound jute bag demanded in Great Britain, and on the continent of Europe. The little sack mentioned, is practically a new package having been introduced to meet competition in regions where other flours had a strong foothold, but it has become an immensely popular package; so that the mills which

use it often send out whole carloads of these sacks. All methods imaginable are adopted to introduce the flour in new sections. Shrewd traveling men are employed by all the mills, and they go from place to place, drumming up trade. One will go into a town, advertise freely in the local papers, and place a small bag, containing enough flour for an ordinary baking, in every house, with circulars giving full directions for handling the flour. Another will advertise a "grand baking exhibition," hire a *chef*, and for weeks distribute to all who call, free samples of bread, cakes, etc, made from his flour. Every barrel of



HON. W. D. WASHBURN.

flour sent out contains a circular with the mill guaranty of quality and purity, and careful directions for securing the best results in the kitchen or bakery, so that no matter what the consumer is accustomed to, a study of the circular will ensure a satisfaction with the flour. Ten years ago it was hard for the ordinary observer to say what the millers would do with the money they were making. Now there are so many expenses to pay and such fierce competition to meet, that it seems wonderful that millers do not go



ST. ANTHONY'S FALLS, AS SEEN BY CAPT. JONATHAN CARVER IN 1788.—[From an old photograph.]

THE MINNESOTA LOAN AND TRUST CO.,

MINNEAPOLIS,

MINNESOTA.



Capital, - \$500,000.

Surplus, - \$25,000.

Guaranty Fund with State Auditor, \$100,000.

E. A. MERRILL, Pres't.

GEO. A. PILLSBURY, Vice-Pres't.

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Loan Department.

This Company's ample Capital, and especially its Guaranty Fund with the State Auditor, make it a most responsible representative, either for resident or non-resident individuals, corporations or trustees. Its business is conducted skillfully, and with the greatest care. It procures for the borrower a reasonable rate, and for the lender unquestionable security. Money constantly on hand for loan. Excellent first mortgages on hand for sale. No loan is accepted or recommended where the security is not considered, after full examination, to be beyond question in every respect, and to be absolutely safe in any contingency. Careful attention is given to the details of procuring and completing each loan. Nothing is ever taken for granted, both title and property are examined, and the investor is furnished with all the papers, including abstracts, etc., necessary to show a carefully completed loan.

MORTGAGES AND NOTES.

The form of all mortgages and notes taken for loans negotiated by the company, has been carefully prepared by able legal counsel, and fully protects the lender. In addition to the usual agreements, the mortgage contract provides for the prompt payment of all taxes by the borrower, and the keeping of a stipulated amount of insurance in approved companies, upon the mortgaged property, payable in case of loss to the mortgagee. A failure to keep either of these covenants, as well as a failure to pay promptly either interest or principal, authorizes foreclosure of the mortgage.

INSURANCE.

Unless the value of the realty mortgaged, exclusive of the improvements thereon, is more than two and one-half times the loan desired, and in all cases where any considerable portion of the security consists of buildings, a paid up policy of insurance upon the buildings, payable in case of loss to the mortgagee as his interest may appear, is acquired as additional security.

TERM, RATE, PAYMENT OF INTEREST, ETC.

Loans are made on terms of from two to five years. All interest upon city loans, and upon nearly all farm loans is paid semi-annually. In exceptional instances where excellent farm loans cannot otherwise be secured, the interest is made payable annually. All interest is collected and remitted to the lender by the company, without charge. The company also attends, without charge to the lender, to the renewal of insurance and payment of taxes by the mortgagor upon the mortgaged property, until the loan is fully paid. The highest rate of interest compatible with safety, will always be obtained for the lender; and as this depends upon the demand for money, lenders will be informed from time to time upon inquiry, as to the then ruling rate upon unquestionable security.

TRUST DEPARTMENT.

The responsibility above mentioned, together with its corporate existence, makes the company especially valuable as executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee of estates. It also saves expense to estates. The rates for services rendered are not only less, but, as the corporation trustee outlives the trust, the estate is saved all the fees and charges which arise in court upon the appointment of new trustees in place of those individual trustees who resign, are deceased, or are displaced for cause.

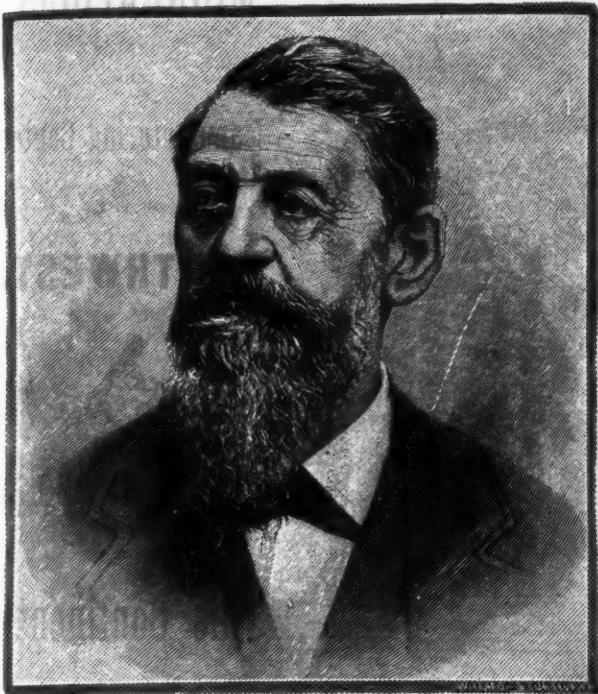
SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT.

The Company's Safe Deposit Vaults, located in its Fire-proof Building (which is shown above), are deservedly popular. For Five Dollars per year one can have a private safe in these vaults, and be much safer than if he troubled his banker to keep his tin box in the bank's brick vault, especially as the bank has no responsibility concerning it.

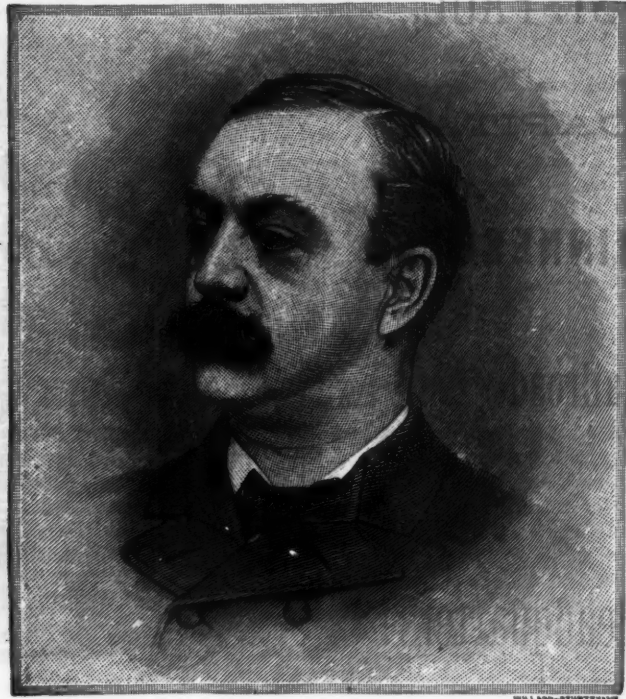
Over \$8,000,000 Invested by this Company Without Loss.

Refer to any bank in Minneapolis and to numerous corporations, individuals and trustees in all parts of the East.

Send for prospectus.



CHAS. W. WEST.



JOHN T. WEST.

to the wall as a body, almost. Take an ordinary one-thousand barrel Minneapolis mill for example: It pays out five or six thousand dollars per annum in switching charges alone, to get wheat to the mill and flour and feed away from it. It pays at least \$5,000 a year to traveling salesmen, and a like amount for printing. It pays out \$300 per day for barrels, and nearly that much for bags. The wheat it grinds must be paid for before or upon delivery, and all its expenses are on the one condition, cash down. When these things are considered, and it is remembered that there are many and heavy items of expense now, which were not necessary years ago, while it is a fact that the credit system is gradually gaining ground in the flour trade, it is indeed marvelous that the mills run on, and the flour is turned out in ever increasing quantities.

What the mills did in 1886, expressed in figures, was as follows: They consumed 27,728,000 bushels of wheat. This, if loaded upon one train, would make a solid line of box cars, which would extend from Minneapolis over the shortest railroad lines, to a point within about sixty miles of Chicago; the length of the train, without an engine, being 354 miles. These mills turned out 6,168,000 barrels of flour, and 151,304 tons of mill feed. These products would fill a solid train of box cars, which would reach from Minneapolis to a point ten miles beyond the Chicago freight depots, the length of the train without locomotives, being 431 miles. Of the flour there was exported to Europe, 2,630,000 barrels, which would load a fleet of 263 ships, with 10,000 barrels each. And Minneapolis,

with her monster mills, her towering public and private buildings, her massive and costly bridges, and all her picturesque as well as practical features, is an accident. The surveyor who ran the lines of an Indian reservation across the river below, instead of above the Falls of St. Anthony, caused the upbuilding of two cities where there would have been but one, for the head of navigation would have marked the site, and furnished the reason for a city which the great water-power would have rounded out into what we have now in size in the Twin Cities, though under two governments and separated by artificial lines only.

Of the millers of to-day, the one who first became prominent in connection with the power, was Gov. W. D. Washburn, who is at the head of the Wash-

gathered to his fathers, but his memory will always be kept green in Minneapolis. The Pillsburys hold the largest milling and grain interests of any firm in the world. Their three great mills represent but a portion of their vast business interests, for they own a vast elevator system, with a storage capacity of nearly 10,000,000 bushels, chiefly located in the best hard wheat belt of the Northwest. Washburn, Crosby & Co., in addition to their mills, are heavily interested in elevators, timber lands and saw-mills while the timber interests of Gen. Washburn and the Pillsburys are immense. Nearly every milling firm in the city owns elevators or elevator stock, and the grain storage capacity controlled in Minneapolis is greater than that of any two cities in the world combined.

Geo. P. WALLIHAN.



MINNEAPOLIS.—GRAND STAIRWAY IN THE WEST HOTEL.

burn Mill Company, and is heavily interested in the great firm of Washburn, Crosby & Co. D. Morrison, of the original mill company, still owns two flour mills, but does not run them much. Ex-Gov. C. C. Washburn, who ranks with Charles A. Pillsbury, as a benefactor of the milling interest, has long been

Anthony and at Forest Heights, at 20th Ave. and 16th St. N. These ganglia of trade are united by the nerves of the street railway and motor systems, so that all the wide radius of the city's activities is reached from its heart—the region between the Suspension Bridge and West Hotel, and 1st Ave. N. and 2d Ave. S.

Outside of the solid business nucleus which surrounds the intersection of Washington with Nicollet and Hennepin Avenues, Minneapolis resembles an aggregation of villages, each with its distinct business center. Such centers as one found on Plymouth and 20th Aves. in the northern part of the city; at New Boston on the extreme north-east; on Riverside Ave., about Tenth St.; at Lake and Lyndale and at Twenty-Sixth and Nicollet, in the western district; on Central Ave. in what was once the town of St.

ST. PAUL,
THE
CAPITAL
OF
MINNESOTA,
AND
Railroad
AND
Jobbing
Headquarters!



MINNEAPOLIS,
THE
Manufacturing Center
OF THE
NORTHWEST,
AND THE
Milling
Metropolis
OF
This Continent!

TWIN CITY INVESTMENTS.

Midway Property Solid!

Good while Either City Continues to Grow.

"Minneapolis and St. Paul—Twin Cities of the North Star State—two in name, one in interest, the coming metropolis of the Mississippi Valley and the crown jewel of the New Northwest."—(Toast at Chicago Real Estate Banquet, January, 1887, Palmer House, responded to by Col. James H. Davidson, Secretary St. Paul Real Estate Board.)

The above toast voices the sentiment of all thoughtful men who have marked the progress and development of those cities and understand the situation in reference to their future growth and greatness. There is a considerable area of high table land, rolling and partly timbered, lying between the business centers of the two cities (now in the corporate limits of St. Paul), destined hereafter to contain the residence palaces and the beautiful homes of the merchant princes and the prosperous people who do business in and must live near the business center of this great dual city. This area is already crossed by several lines of railroad, affording quick transit and convenient access to either city. Other improvements, such as cable and motor lines, will be added, and at no distant day all this natural park region will be brought within ten minutes' ride of the business heart of each city. It now contains the State Fair grounds, the State University (in Minneapolis), Hamline University (Methodist College), Macalester College (Presbyterian), St. Thomas (Catholic College), with a fair prospect for one or two new institutions of learning. The drives all through this region are lovely, and it is rapidly filling up with prosperous and beautiful hamlets, such as "Hamline," "St. Anthony Park," "Union Park," "Merriam Park," "Macalester Park," "Sylvan Park," etc.

It is urged by many citizens that when the State of Minnesota erects a new capitol building, commensurate with the wealth and greatness of the State of Minnesota, that it shall be located somewhere in the interurban district, on high ground, surrounded by an ample park, which will afford grounds for a Governor's mansion, a library building, and various other buildings necessary to accommodate public officers and the business of a great and growing State. This will probably be located somewhere between the business centers.

All these things conspire to render the land between the two cities very desirable, and a good

investment to hold for an advance in prices which is sure to come with the growth of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

We control absolutely a number of beautiful additions in this area, among which is

SYLVAN PARK,

which corners on Macalester Park, and extends a half mile along Snelling avenue, from St. Clair street to Randolph street. Lots in this addition range in price from \$425 to \$700. A little over half the addition has been sold, and we expect to close out the balance this spring and summer. A number of new residences will be built here this season.

STATE PARK ADDITIONS.

We control of these additions Plats No. 1, 2 and 3. It is about equi-distant from the business centers. It is very convenient to St. Thomas College, and about two miles from the Merriam Park station, and afford a good view of Minneapolis.

HOYT'S REARRANGEMENT OF HOYT'S COMO OUT-LOTS

lies also on Snelling avenue, about a quarter of a mile north of the main entrance to the State Fair grounds. It is also close to Como Park, on which St. Paul will expend \$25,000, in improvements the present season. There is scarcely any choice in these lots as they all lie on a high, beautiful plateau.

ACRES FOR PLATTING.

We also have listed with us for sale some beautiful acres suitable for platting in this midway district, which can be secured at from \$1,800 to \$2,500 per acre.

OUR INVESTMENT CONTRACTS.

As many persons who have not the time or opportunity to post themselves in values of real estate, nevertheless desire to make judicious investments therein, or in other cases non-residents desire to speculate in realty in the Northwest, we have adopted the plan for all such of entering into an agreement with them by which we take such sums, as they desire to invest, and agree to make purchases and sales for them, but in their name, and to look after such investment, pay taxes and assessments, and sell the same when the investor desires so to do, re-

turning to them their money and six (6) per cent. interest from the date of such investment to the date of final settlement, and then one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) the profits thereof, we retaining the other one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the profits as our compensation. If there are no profits we receive nothing, as the investor must, in every instance, receive his or her money back, and six (6) per cent. interest, before we are entitled to anything. We have invested for many of our clients already, and in every instance where the deals have been closed we have returned them their money and six (6) per cent. interest and profits in addition, ranging from 15 to 100 per cent., and every deal we have made yet has been closed out in less than one year from the date of investment. As a rule we prefer to invest in city property, but if parties desire it, we will make investments in farms and wild lands; but in such cases the investment necessarily must run for a longer time than in city property.

THE NEXT GREAT ADVANCE IN VALUES

will be in Farms and Farm Lands, and it is likely to come within the next five years. We can now buy thousands of acres of fine farms, with fair improvements on them, at from \$5 to \$15 per acre, and these same lands will advance when the next rise comes to that property from present prices to \$25 and \$40 per acre. If we had at our disposal FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS we could place it in land that will so increase in value as to pay all taxes and expenses, and interest at 6 per cent., and still double the principal, we confidently believe, within five years. Those desiring to purchase any of this beautiful property between the two cities, or in either, would do well to send to us for plats and prices. Those desiring to entrust money to us for investment, under our "Investment Contracts," should send for copies of the contracts which we enter into. We also will cheerfully furnish references to all who desire to inquire as to our financial and business standing. Our office is in one of the business blocks owned by the members of the firm (a cut of which appears at the head of this page), and all communications should be addressed as below.

THE DAVIDSON COMPANY,
Union Block, No. 51 East Fourth Street,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

Lumbering was the parent manufacturing industry in Minneapolis. Before the United States soldiers located on the Ft. Snelling reservation (in which was then included the present site of Minneapolis) had learned to utilize the power going to waste in the Falls of St. Anthony, for the grinding in a crude and unsatisfactory way the cereal products of the country, they had put it to use in sawing the white pine logs, found within two days' journey on the banks of the Mississippi. Nature clearly fixed where should be located the lumbering center of the State, and while the flour millers were groping in the darkness of a belief that Minnesota wheat could not be turned into flour with a marketable value, the manufacturing of lumber was a growing and extending industry. While the Washburns, the Pillsburys, the Christians and the Smiths were busy with experiments with oscillating sieves, upward drafts, travelling brushes, and other things entering into the success

of gradual reduction and modern milling, it was still a growing industry—so much so, that ten years ago no one alluded to Minneapolis as the "Flour City," and everybody—particularly in St. Paul—called her the "Saw Dust City," and tinged the phrase with something of sarcastic derision. But while other manufacturing industries have since somewhat dwarfed in comparison with the manufacture of lumber, until it is apt to be given a secondary position in our count of the elements of greatness possessed by Minneapolis, the fact remains that it has shown steady and rapid increase, and that more lumber is manufactured in Minneapolis than at any one point west of Lake Michigan. In 1870, the remotest date of which there is any ready record, the mills of Minneapolis sawed 118,233,113 feet of lumber, and there was an almost steady increase—an increase most strongly marked in the past six years—up to 1885, when the maximum cut of 313,998,166 feet was reached. Temporary causes resulted in a slight falling off from this cut in 1886, but mills now building, and the steady reduction which has been going on for the past two years in the stock of sawed lumber on hand, promise to combine in bringing about during the present, or some early succeeding season, a still greater product from the same mills.

But the future of Minneapolis as a lumbering city, does not promise to rest alone upon her capacity to convert some logs into saleable lumber. For the past five years one third as much lumber has been shipped into Minneapolis as has been shipped out of her lumber yards. Her own enormous local consumption, and her growing importance as a lumber market, has made all this necessary and natural. The development of the railroad system centering here, which is now going on, promises to make more marked each year the growth of this purely wholesaling of lumber. Chicago, which has been for years, the great distrib-

uting point for white pine recognizes it, and has proof of it, in the annually diminishing amount of lumber put forth. The railroads are rapidly revolutionizing the whole course of shipment of lumber from the pine regions of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, to the prairies of Southern Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota. The region in Northern Wisconsin, which seven years ago, was an almost unbroken forest, has from year to year, been penetrated by feeders and main lines of great railroad corporations. The lumber manufacturer, who, five years ago, used to find it cheaper to float his lumber down some stream, to Lake Michigan, and ship it by schooner to Chicago, now loads the product of his mill on a car at the very tail of his mill, and ships it by the most direct route west and southwest. When the Wisconsin Central first penetrated the great pine region of Wisconsin, with its line to Ashland, a saw-mill sprang up every five or six miles along the line. These mills flourished under the stimulus of the boom of 1882-3, but it did

not take their owners long to find out when competition began to be sharp, and margins of profit small, that they couldn't ship lumber East, to Milwaukee and Chicago, and compete with lumber already moving West, from across the lake. Nor did it take long for the shrewd men in control of the road, to discover that this chief industry along their line must pave an outlet West. Within little more than a year this outlet has found a terminus in Minneapolis, and the lumber from the Wisconsin Central mills finds a market and a point of distribution here. The Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic Railroad promises to play an even more important part in determining the movement of the product of the Wisconsin saw-mills. The road crosses every important lumbering stream in Minnesota and Wisconsin—the Mississippi, the Le Croix, the Chippewa, and all her principal tributaries, the Wisconsin, the headwaters of the Wolf, and the

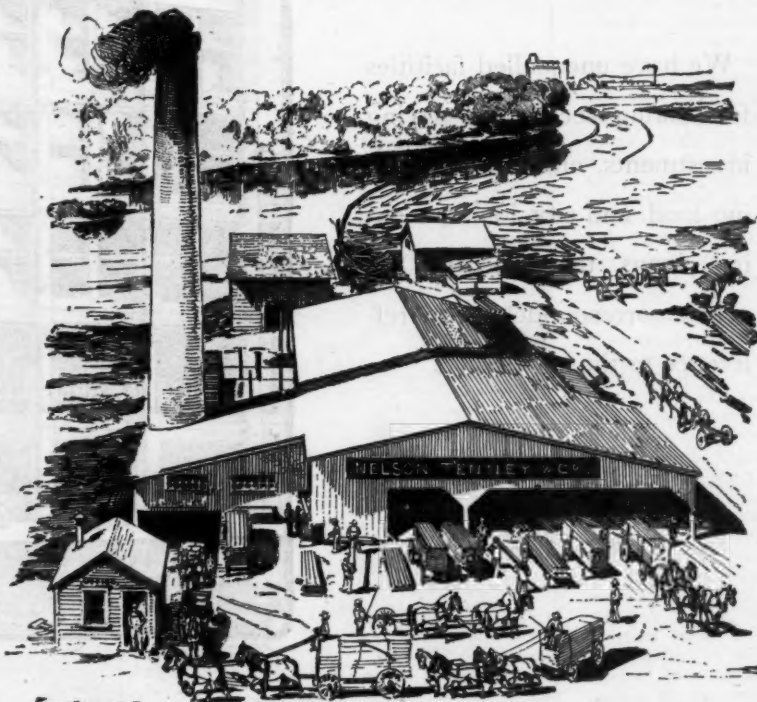
Menominee. It traverses a fine forest for almost its entire length, and is destined to pour into this market rare quantities of lumber, to find distribution over the lines from the West, the South and the Southwest, seeking this same lumber.

But the white pine forests cannot last forever, say you. True. As eminent authority as M. A. G. Van Seabark, the President of the Chicago Lumberman's Board of Trade, estimates the standing pine in Wisconsin to amount to 70,000,000,000 feet, and the standing pine in Minnesota, to 30,000,000,000 feet. Three or four years ago, when I had occasion to show, after a very careful review of the situation, that in one season there had been cut west of Lake Michigan nearly 3,000,000,000 feet of logs, the statement seemed a startling one. This cut has since been measured, but even at this rate a good many years is likely to elapse before the standing pine, estimated by Mr. Van Seabark, is cut off. Mr. Van Seabark estimates that, with the present increase in production, there is a supply for thirty years, although he has staring him in the face, the fact, that quite as much lumber is being cut now in certain localities as was cut twenty years ago, where it was fully prophesied that within twenty years the standing pine would be all cut off, and that the period of denudation is now just quite as far away as it was then. Mr. Van Seabark's review of the situation emphasizes, however, the opinion already expressed, that Minneapolis—and with her, St. Paul—has most to expect from growth as a distributing point. He estimates that all of the 30,000,000,000 feet of standing pine in Minnesota will be needed in her 81,000 square miles of territory, much of it, as yet, but sparsely settled, and that while she may temporarily contribute to feeding the needs of Nebraska and Dakota, and the states further south, that she must eventually replace what she sells, with lumber from the larger source of supply in Wisconsin, to which state, Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa, must also look for their supply. Just how these treeless and lumberless states and territories are to get their Wisconsin lumber, without going through St. Paul and Minneapolis, and being tributary to the Twin City market as a distributing point, does not appear, even to the ingenious mind of a Chicago statistician.

Meantime we should not lose sight of the fact that while this transformation in the lumber business is going on, that a great industry thrives in Minneapolis; that her saw-mills commonly turn out nearly half of the 700,000,000 feet of lumber manufactured in Minnesota; that thereby, a product of a money



MINNEAPOLIS.—THE LUMBER EXCHANGE.



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value of \$4,500,000, in round numbers, is turned out, and that fully 60 per cent. of this represents the labor of converting forests, into saleable timber; and that in this conversion, an army of men, not less than 5,000, is regularly employed. I think there is occasion to attach but little less importance to the lumber business of Minneapolis in the future, as there was attached to it long ago, when the provincial status of every banker and every merchant in the town hung upon the time "when the logs came down."

J. NEWTON NIND.

ENTERTAINMENTS

New Yorkers have an idea and (Chicagoans are convinced) that they have (each in their respective city) a monopoly of whatever goes to make up comfort and civilization in modern life. To either it would seem ridiculous that anyone who had lived all his life in Minnesota could know anything about painting or music; about art or the opera. It does appear a little absurd that in the lately so barbarous West there should be any adequate opportunity for studying either, yet it would be hard to convince a Minneapolitan that he was necessarily a Philistine.

In the first place, Minneapolis possesses to-day, in the Cesnola collection, the finest collection of casts from the antique existing in America. The Society of Fine Arts has given, for three years past, from time to time, Loan

Exhibitions of paintings of unquestionable merit; and the same society is now holding regular courses of art classes. The Public Library building, about to be erected (and it will be one of the finest in the United States) is to have one floor devoted to an art gallery; while, in the meantime, the gallery at the exposition last year, was emphatically superior to any similar exhibition at an exposition in any other city. Finally, among the residents

of the city there are several private collections of paintings of undeniable value.

In opera, during the last three seasons, Minneapolis has heard Patti and Scalchi, Nilsson, Gerster and Dotti, Nevada, Fursh-Madi, Nordica and Minnie Hauk; Galassi, Jullie and Del Puente. During the same time, Minneapolis has seen Edwin Booth, Salvini and Lawrence Barrett; Modjeska, Janish and Janashek; Rhea, Genevieve Ward and Fannie Davenport—and in another week will have heard Bernhard.

It is no doubt, great impertinence for a barbarous western community to presume to have any opportunities at all for hearing what is good, in the way of music or the drama. But the West is incorrigibly presumptuous, and meanwhile Minneapolis is content to take all the advantage that she can of her opportunities. She has one excellent Grand Opera House, which would compare well with any, excepting only the two or three newest of the theatres of London or New York. A second, larger and handsomer than the first, is now half built. Besides these, the Pence Opera House supports a good stock company, and the Opera Comique and Casino, have each their own constituency:—five opera houses and theatres in all. Besides these there is the Coliseum, seating 9,000 people, where Nilsson sang three years ago, and which is too large to have been used since, and the Exposition Building where the Mexican band, which created such a sensation at New Orleans, played for six weeks last summer. In miscellaneous amusements



MINNEAPOLIS.—NICOLLET AVENUE DURING THE EXPOSITION.



MINNEAPOLIS.—VIEW OF NICOLLET AND HENNEPIN AVENUES FROM BRIDGE SQUARE.

I. C. SEELEY.

W. J. BISHOPP.

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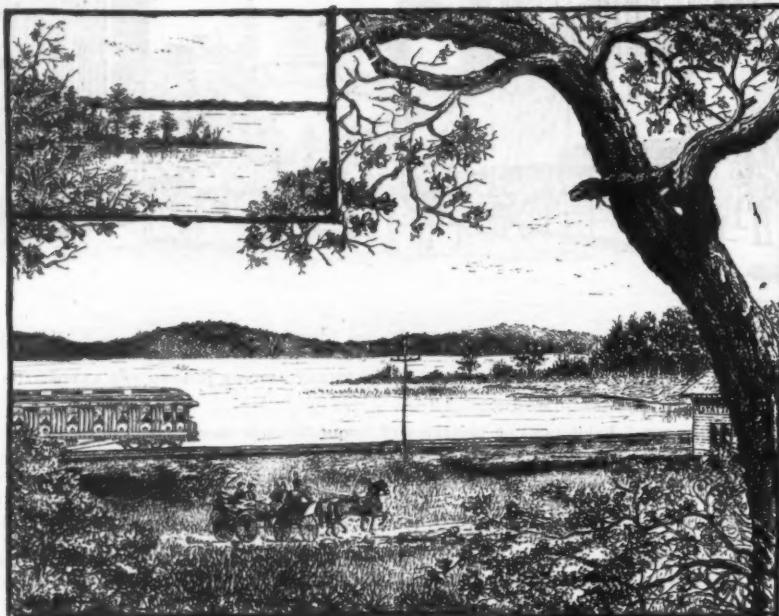
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CEDAR LAKE. VIEW FROM "KENWOOD."

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During these fifteen short years we have seen MINNEAPOLIS grow from a hamlet of 20,000 to

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there is the Panorama or Cyclorama of the Battle of Atlanta, a wonderfully realistic presentation of the life and action, the horrors and heroism of a great engagement. Here old soldiers love to linger, and here the younger generation come to see how battles were fought and won in the great War of the Rebellion.

MINNEAPOLIS AS A RAILROAD CENTER.

It would be almost impossible to take a map and draw a line for a new railway running out of Minneapolis which should find for itself a belt of country not already fully occupied by existing roads, so numerous are the radiating tracks of steel which center in the Flour City. To Chicago there are six competing lines, each with its own tributary territory for local traffic and each bringing a long list of towns and cities into business relations with Minneapolis. To St. Louis there are three lines. Southern and Southwestern Minnesota are permeated by the roads of three different companies. Five lines of road stretch out to the Red River Valley. Three run to Duluth. One is reaching out eastward to the Saulte Ste. Marie for a new and short route to the tide water of the Atlantic.

Minneapolis and St. Paul form a double headed railway center. Roads that strike St. Paul first continue on to Minneapolis, and in like manner those that first enter Minneapolis end at St. Paul. For this reason it is impossible to discuss the railway interests of one of the Twin Cities separate from those of the other. No company can afford to neglect the trade of either city, whatever may be its local attachments or prejudices.

The general offices of three roads are in Minneapolis—the Minneapolis & St. Louis, the Minneapolis & Pacific, and the Minneapolis Saulte Ste. Marie & Atlantic. The two latter are new enterprises, at the head of which is the Hon. Wm. B. Washburn, and in which Minneapolis people feel a special interest. The Minneapolis & Pacific runs in a western and northwestern direction into North Dakota, traversing a highly productive wheat region for its entire length. Its ultimate terminus is supposed to be Bismarck or some other point on the Missouri River. The Saulte Ste. Marie is an outgrowth of a conviction among leading Minneapolis business men that the city should make itself independent of Chicago in the matter of transportation for its products to eastern cities and to European markets. The Saulte is to be bridged and a connection made on the Canada shore with the Canadian Pacific, and a line thus opened to Montreal, which will be about 400 miles shorter than that from Minneapolis to New York by way of Chicago, and no longer than are the roads from Chicago to New York.

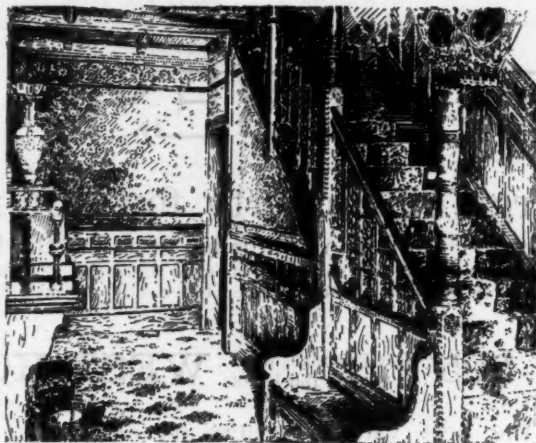


PROF. RICHARDSON, SUPERINTENDENT OF DRAWING, MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A very advantageous line to Boston will also be secured. It is believed that a large part of the grain which comes to Minneapolis on its way East and of the flour which is made here will go to European markets by this new short line.

The Northern Pacific road is of great importance to Minneapolis as a direct line to the Pacific coast and to a vast and fast developing territory in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. The Duluth and the Omaha roads give the city direct connection with the Lake Superior ports. These roads, and also the Wisconsin Central and the Saulte Ste. Marie open to Minneapolis enterprize the valuable pineries of Northern Wisconsin and Northern Michigan. The Manitoba system covers a large part of

Northern and Western Minnesota and of North Dakota with a net work of rails. The Omaha in connection with its affiliated company, the Chicago & Northwestern, reaches far out into Wisconsin, and so on to Chicago and runs a main line to Omaha with many feeder lines in Min-



STAIRWAY IN I. C. SEELEY'S RESIDENCE.



MINNEAPOLIS.—RESIDENCE OF I. C. SEELEY.

nesota and Nebraska and Southern Dakota. The Milwaukee system extends north to Fargo, west through Central and Southern Dakota, south into Southern Minnesota and Iowa, and southeast and east through Wisconsin to Chicago. The Minneapolis and St. Louis runs through Southern Minnesota and Northern Iowa to connections for both St. Louis and Chicago. The Minnesota & Northwestern runs in the same general direction to the same terminal points, but has its own belt of tributary country. The Burlington keeps the east bank of the Mississippi till it gets into Illinois and then turns east to Chicago. There are three passenger depots in the city—the handsome spacious Union depot, used by most of the roads, the comfortable depot of the Milwaukee road, and a temporary station used by the Minneapolis & St. Louis. A new Union depot is projected, and will probably be commenced this year. The probable location is the Haymarket, an open space near the present Union depot, and very central to the business district. E. V. SMALLEY.



MINNEAPOLIS MARKET BUILDING.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

The University of Minnesota, or, as it is commonly styled, the "State University," is situated in Minneapolis, and on the east bank of the Mississippi River. The grounds are about forty-five acres in extent and possess great natural beauty. The University buildings are four in number: the main building, the college of agriculture, the college of mechanic arts, and the drill hall. In accordance with existing plans an observatory, a library building, and a science hall with museums are to be built in the future—in how near a future will depend upon the liberality of coming legislatures. The failure of the last legislature to appropriate additional money

for the science hall and museums will necessarily delay building operations, and to some extent embarrass the University in its efforts to meet the wants of classes in advanced science, now numbering twice as many students as have ever before in a single year required instruction. The University being supported only in part by the income of invested funds, and being dependent to a large extent upon legislative appropriation, its progress can be continuous and regular only as the sentiment of the State in its favor shall find adequate and effective expression in the legislature. In the college of science, literature and the arts thorough instruction is given in all those subjects which are usually taught in the older colleges, in the later scientific schools and in schools of language. In the college of mechanic art, students are trained to be civil engineers, mechanical engineers and architects, while facilities for manual training unsurpassed by those found anywhere in the Northwest, have been provided for the instruction of special students who may desire a knowledge of the use of tools and of drawing, but are not able to take the whole course of study.

The college of agriculture is prepared to give a thorough scientific training to its students and to supplement this with practical work in agriculture, for which the University farm of 250 acres, two and one-half miles from the University, furnishes every facility. The graduate department of the University furnishes instruction in advance of under-graduate work to graduates of colleges. The medical department will, it is believed, be organized soon as a teaching school.

The requirements for admission to the University are less in Latin and Greek, and and greater in history, science and mathematics than the usual requirements in the older colleges of the country. The requirements in Latin will soon be raised so as to be fully up to the usual standard.

Tuition is free. Any person over fourteen years of age, male or female, who can pass the required examinations, may enter the

University. Every student is permitted to select the course of study he will pursue, whether classical, scientific, literary, agricultural, or engineering. The course once selected cannot be changed except by a vote of



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Dealing in the best inside property, handling none, except on commission and listing none but the best, and at a price below rather than above its actual value—and with several years' experience in the business I am enabled to show intending purchasers decided bargains in Minneapolis Real Estate. Having the exclusive sale of all property on my lists, you will avoid the trouble often experienced by inability of the agent to deliver the property.

SPECIAL BARGAIN Now on my List, is the 205 Feet Frontage, with- in seven Blocks of WEST HOTEL.

These lots are 132 feet deep and include one of the best vacant corners on any of our business streets. Without doubt, whoever purchases this NOW will make \$100 per front foot profit in the next year and be able to sell the same at a price as low for the property then, as \$200 per front foot is to-day. \$6,000 cash will handle this, the balance to run five years at 6½ per cent. per annum. An exceptional chance to make a fortune is here presented to your notice.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY IT! NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE \$20,000!!

\$250 PER FRONT FOOT for corner near Chamber of Commerce and new Court House location is a valuation that will double inside of two years. \$21,000 handles this, balance mortgage; 132 feet front; decided bargain. There is no question about values of Real Estate in Minneapolis. It IS the cheapest property and best investment in the world. Values here are LOWER than in any city of its size and importance. Correspondence solicited. Square dealing assured on my part. I want to do business with you. I CAN do business with you if you want to make a good, safe, secure investment in property here and will give me a call, or write me. Remember that I am not trying to unload. I am working for your best interest, ALL THE TIME, in looking up bargains in Minneapolis dirt. I keep POSTED ALL THE TIME and you get the benefit when you come to me to buy. This course also pays me. Inside business and residence property, income-bearing investments, in fact, all classes and locations of real estate bargains can be found with me.

Come one, Come all, I will show you how and where to get a home, get rich, make a fortune. Call on me, write to me. Read this again.

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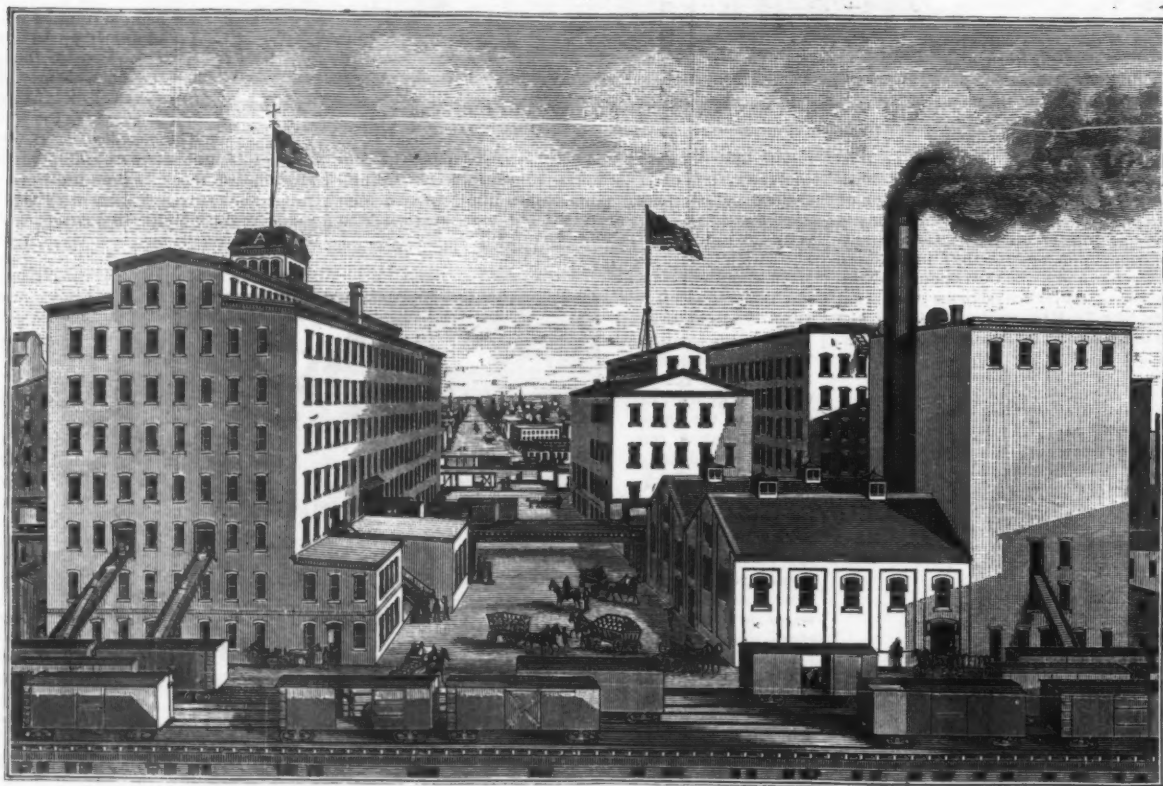
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the faculty. The teaching in all departments is designed to give the student both discipline and knowledge. In order that the student may secure these, regularity of attendance and faithful, conscientious, interested study are required of him.

The library contains more than 20,000 bound volumes, and some departments of knowledge are well represented. In other departments the library is not as full as it ought to be; and this is especially true in reference to the latest publications. If some of the wealthy citizens of Minnesota would make a generous gift to the library of the University, they would do an act exceedingly creditable to themselves, and most advantageous to the University. By such a gift the Faculty, as well as the students, would be greatly benefited, and the fruits of this wise liberality would be gathered for years to come. No institution for the promotion of the higher learning in many departments of knowledge can flourish as it ought, unless it have a library rich in the accumulated knowledge of the past, and representing equally well the thought and knowledge of the present. As compensating somewhat for the deficiency of the library in the supply of latest books, there is a reading-room very well supplied with the leading magazines and reviews. More than eighty periodicals are thus placed regularly at the disposal of the students.

The University has no dormitories, and at present it needs none. A hall for ladies would be advantageous. The students spend most of the day at the University. The influences which prevail are moral and in all respects wholesome. The University is as free from special temptations to evil growing out of its situation as if it placed in a country village. On the border of Minneapolis, and overlooking the city, it is yet in an atmosphere of quiet, and is so far removed from the special vices of a great city that these cannot force themselves as temptations upon the attention of the students. No student trained to good morals at home need go astray here.

The University as a State institution stands at the head of the educational system of the State. The training of the high schools is intended among other things to fit students for the Freshman class in the University. Graduates in the high schools of St. Paul and Minneapolis are now admitted to the Freshman class of the University on presentation of their high school diploma and without further examination. The same is true of graduates of all high schools which may be classi-

fied by the State High School Board as first-class high schools. Students living in places where a high school diploma admits to the University cannot enter the preparatory class—that class at the University being intended only for students living in places where they cannot receive proper preparation for the Freshman class. The preparatory or sub-Freshman class will, in all probability, be discontinued at the end of two years.

The Faculty numbers twenty-four instructors, besides the medical faculty. Students of mature years and judgment who cannot take a full course of study, may be admitted as special students to pursue one or two lines of study, provided the examinations in subjects leading to these lines are passed. A large number of students have heretofore availed themselves of this privilege. It

evolved public parks as a necessity of urban life. The promotion of the public health, through the enjoyment of the beautiful in landscape and foliage, justify parks as public institutions. European cities have in modern times leveled the fortifications which once protected their people from assault, and erected in their place sylvan shades and decorated drives. Most American cities have secured the comfort and enjoyment of their citizens by establishing parks as a necessary part of municipal administration.

No provision of the kind was made in the first town plat of Minneapolis, or in the earlier additions. As early as 1864 a project was much discussed to set apart Nicollet Island, a wooded tract of forty acres, lying between the east and west divisions of the growing city, for a park,

but the economical ideas of the time prevailed to defeat the plan. Not until 1883 was any public provision made for a park system. In that year, under the direction of the Board of Trade, a park bill was proposed, and enacted by the Legislature. The provisions of the act, the chief of which was the power to issue \$550,000 of city bonds for the acquisition of lands, was ratified by a vote of the people at the spring election of that year.

The Park Commission was organized soon after, with three ex-officio commissioners from the city government, and twelve others elected by the people. Under the able, efficient, and economical administration of this board, composed of eminent citizens, serving without compensation, with Hon. Charles M. Loring as its president, the park system of Minneapolis



MINNEAPOLIS.—HENNEPIN AVENUE, LOOKING WEST FROM WASHINGTON AVENUE.—[From a photo by Chas. F. Barber.]



MINNEAPOLIS.—THE WASHBURN HOME FOR ORPHAN CHILDREN.—[From a photo by Chas. F. Barber.]

is better, however, for all who can do so, to enter the regular course and graduate.

Tuition being free, the necessary expenses of a student who does not board at home are from \$300 to \$275 a year. This is not more than one-quarter of the annual expense of a student at some of the Eastern colleges; but there and here alike the expenses may, to a considerable extent, be regulated by the student himself. Very many of the students in the University support themselves in whole or in part while pursuing their studies. The city of Minneapolis, with its demand for labor of all kinds, can do more to help such students than most places could do. For this reason, among others, the location of the University is a happy one.

CYRUS NORTHROP.

THE MINNEAPOLIS PARK SYSTEM.

ELWELL'S ADDITION.

These are located in the Second Ward, where reside many of the oldest and most honored residents of the city. These reside there because it is the best and most desirable part to live in, and because they had a first choice and have never desired to change.

From the Union Depot, at west end of the Suspension Bridge, these Additions are within the two mile limits and within one-half mile of the State University, with which they are connected by street car, (University Line), as also with every other part of the city. Two brick sewers and also water mains now reach these Additions, and confer their usual great benefits.

Como Avenue, connecting directly with the University Farm, the State Fair Grounds, Lake Como and St. Paul itself runs through and beside these Additions, Forming the Finest Drive between the two Cities.

The future capitol will undoubtedly be located in the Inter-urban District, and probably within two miles of these Additions. The Stinson Boulevard, 200 feet wide, touching the same, will likely be opened this year.

Growth Here is Healthy, Continuous and Safe.

 We invite those wishing desirable homes, or to start important manufacturing enterprises, to confer with us.

JAS. T. ELWELL,
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The BATTLE of ATLANTA

A Great Original Historical Painting.

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN—Atlanta is unquestionably the best war panorama which has been painted.

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The Greatest of War Panoramas.

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTONE—Atlanta gives the best idea of a battle of any picture which I have seen.

MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE—As an artistic production, Atlanta is a painting of high merit.

GEN. WM. T. SHERMAN—Atlanta is the best picture of a battle on exhibition in this country.

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PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN

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Fifth Street, near Nicollet.

Open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.



IN CENTRAL PARK, MINNEAPOLIS.—[From a photo by Brush.]

has grown into shape and proportions which give promise of making the city as conspicuous for beauty as it is noted for enterprise and thrift. Nine parks have been acquired, ranging in area from two to thirty acres each, and having a combined area of nearly one hundred acres, which are chiefly devoted to pedestrian uses. These are connected by a system of parkways, fourteen miles in length surrounding and traversing the widely-extended city. A conspicuous feature of this parkway system is the surrounding of three beautiful lakes—the Isles, Calhoun

and Harriet—with ornamented and tree-planted drives, thus converting them into a grand water park of over 1,000 acres.

The parks are of varied character, each having a special beauty. That in the First ward is a level prairie, admitting only the embellishment of trees, shrubs and flowers, with such uses of water as the fine water system of the city affords. Prospect Park, in North Minneapolis, comprises within its limits a wooded hill, to the summit of which a driveway is carried by a circuitous route,

emerging at the top in an open concourse, from which a magnificent view of the city and surrounding country, with the majestic Mississippi sweeping below, bursts suddenly upon the sight. Riverside Park, on the river shore, at the eastern side of the west division of the city, comprises within its limits a great variety of very picturesque natural scenery, of an entirely different character from either of the other parks, and by no means inferior to them in attractive interest. Central Park, in the midst of the populous part of the city,



A GLIMPSE OF UNIVERSITY AVENUE.—[From a photo by Chas. F. Barber.]

1887.

RESIDENT THIRTY YEARS.

1887.

J. B. TABOUR, Real Estate and Loans,

325 Hennepin Avenue,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION:

The Security Bank of Minnesota.

E. S. Jones, President Hennepin County Savings Bank.

Geo. B. Shepherd, Cashier Citizens Bank.

GOOD INVESTMENTS

non-residents. Money loaned to net the bearer 8 per cent.

OF ALL KINDS, both in business and residence property, improved or unimproved, in any part of the city, constantly on hand. Careful attention given to the care of property and investments made for non-residents. Estimates given and correspondence solicited.

Special attention given to the care and sale of the choice residence property in the vicinity of our Lakes and Boulevards surrounding them; also headquarters for Hennepin Boulevard property.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PLOWS, BREAKERS,

Harrows, Cultivators,

Riding, Wheel, Road, Corn and Brush

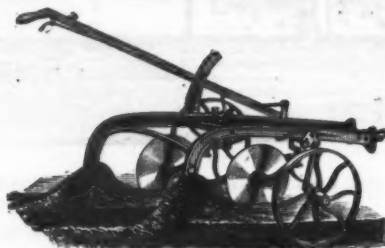
PLOWS

OF ALL KINDS.

Send for Circulars and Prices.



MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



NEW DEAL GANG PLOW.

JOBBER OF

BUGGIES, WAGONS,

Broadcast Seeders,

Hay Rakes, Mowers, STEAM ENGINES,

THRESHERS,

Hay Presses, and

ALL KINDS OF

Farm Machinery.

Crockery AND Glassware.

We make a specialty of keeping very fine Decorative China, in Table and Toilet Ware, Sterling Silver and Plated Ware.

Elegant Lamps and Kerosene Fixtures, Carving Sets!

A Large Line of the Finest and Richest Cut Glass!

Bric-a-Brac from all Countries, in all kinds of Wares, amongst which are

Crown Derby,
Royal Worcester,
Mintons, Doreltons,
Egyptian, Hungarian,
Japanese, Rhenish, Crown,
Moorish, Indian,
Gobelin, etc.

We do all kinds of Initial Monograms and especially Fine Engraving on Glassware to order, and guarantee all goods we sell.

Visitors are always welcomed in our store. Any goods desired shipped subject to approval.

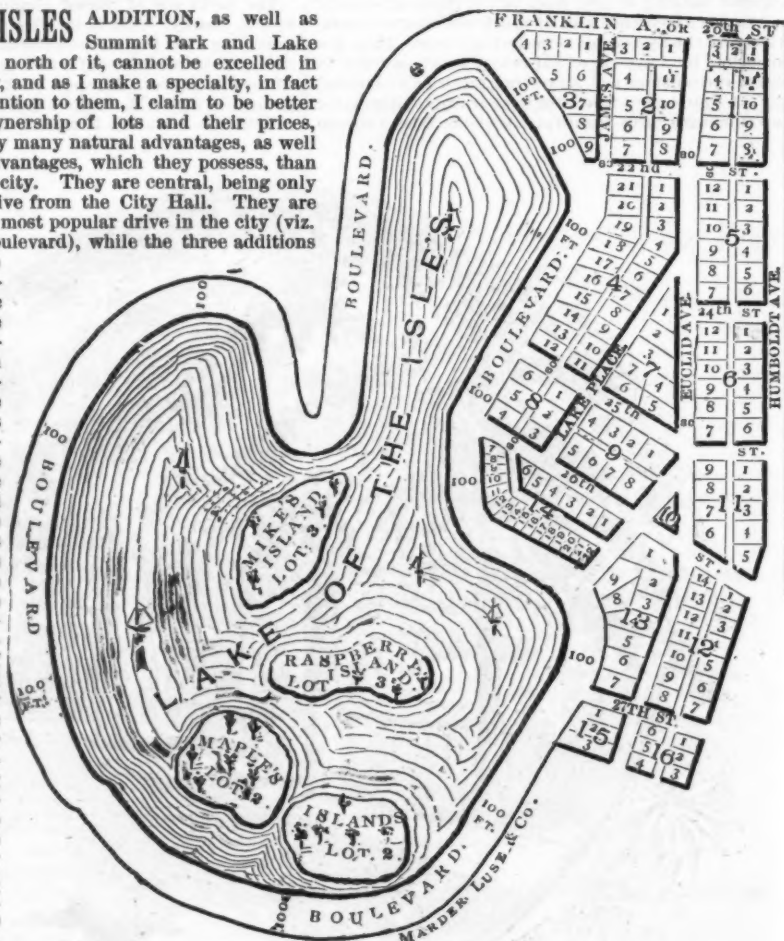
DRENNEN & STARR,

Next Door to Post-Office,

Minneapolis, - - Minnesota.

LAKE OF THE ISLES

ADDITION, as well as Summit Park and Lake View Addition, just north of it, cannot be excelled in this or any other city, and as I make a specialty, in fact devote my entire attention to them, I claim to be better posted as to the ownership of lots and their prices, together with the very many natural advantages, as well as the very few disadvantages, which they possess, than any other man in the city. They are central, being only about ten minutes' drive from the City Hall. They are on (or very near) the most popular drive in the city (viz. Hennepin Avenue Boulevard), while the three additions are connected by Lake View, Summit Avenue and Lake of the Isles Boulevard. The ground is slightly broken and covered with a fine growth of magnificent trees, with the beautiful Lake of Isles and Lake Calhoun lying in full view to the south and west, while Central Park and Hennepin Avenue Boulevard can be as easily seen to the north and west. The improvements are first-class in every particular, being composed of the homes of the most successful business men of our thrifty city. Electric light, gas, city water and sewerage are already on the leading boulevards and avenues; and, taking into consideration the above facts, together with the sizes and prices of the lots, I claim them to be the cheapest in the city. I would be pleased to furnish my many old (as well as new) customers with further particulars at any time; and until further notice please call upon or address me at the old stand, No. 309 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.



N. H. EMMANS.



A WINTER SCENE ON THE SHORES OF LAKE CALHOUN.

embraces a natural lake fed from living springs of several acres, which has been enlarged and diversified, and with its undulating surface tree-clad slopes and rich lawns, now forms such an agreeable place of resort, that in summer it attracts crowds of visitors, while in winter the lake is covered with skaters, for whose comfort ample provision is made.

Besides these there are five areas of from two to five acres in different parts of the city, which have been already so tastefully improved and the trees and shrubbery so well planted and cared for, under the supervision of the superintendent, that they have already become very beautiful ornaments and favorite resorts of the citizens. Eventually it is to be hoped that a boulevard will be arranged along the river shore to Minnehaha, and thence up that stream to Lake Harriet, thus completing a circuit which in extent and variety can hardly have a rival elsewhere.

The system is yet in its infancy. Time is required for growth of verdure and completeness of detail; but the system, well inaugurated, will take on new attractions with each passing year, and will constitute not the least precious legacy of the present generation to the long possession of the population which will come after it.

R. J. BALDWIN.

MINNEAPOLIS INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

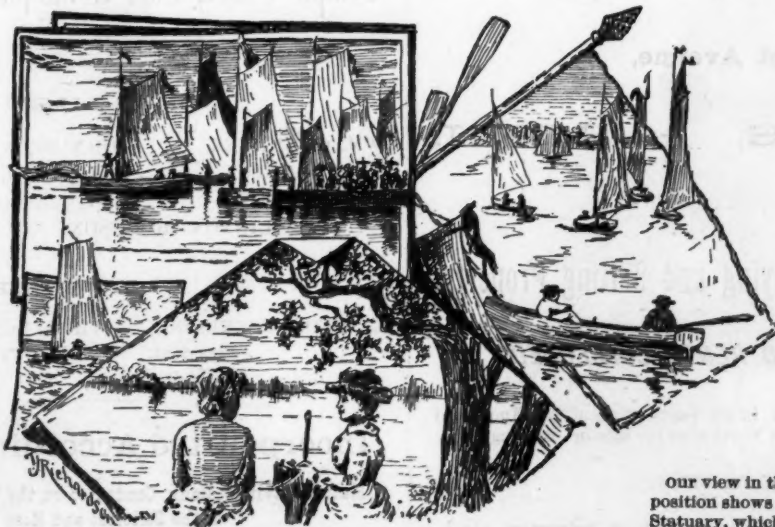
There is probably no enterprise ever started in Minneapolis that has resulted in greater immediate benefit to its citizens as well as to the entire Northwest in a monetary as well as in an educational sense than the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition. On Sept. 14, 1885, the *Minneapolis Tribune*, in an editorial, suggested that the establishment of a permanent exposition would bring inestimable benefit to the city. This article led to a public meeting to consider the proposition. At that meeting a committee was appointed which drafted articles of incorporation and called another meeting of citizens to be held at the rooms of the Jobbers Association on the evening of Oct. 10th. Eighty-seven gentlemen, to whom invitations had been extended, were present at this meeting and demonstrated the fact that we were ready to establish an exposition in the city, and assured the success of the project by pledging \$100,000, towards carrying it forward to a successful end. In little more than one week from the time this meeting was held subscriptions were made sufficient to make the total amount pledged \$250,000. The subscribers to this fund numbered 2,400, comprising citizens of all classes,

and the amount subscribed by each varied from \$10, to \$5,000, which was the largest amount subscribed by any one person. At this juncture a meeting of the subscribers was called to nominate a Board of Directors October 31st. Space is lacking here for further details as to the organization of the enterprise. The most eligible site in the city, valued at over \$200,000 was secured for the Exposition building and the corner stone was laid May 29th, with imposing ceremonies. Contrary to the almost universal opinion, the Exposition opened its doors to the public August 23d the day originally fixed upon,

at present the favorite meeting place for the conventions and annual gatherings of various organizations. One of the most notable gatherings of 1887 will be the annual convention of the Knights of Labor, holding its sessions from October 3, to October 15. This will bring to the city over 5,000 visitors each day. The State Agricultural Society will hold their Annual Fair, September 9 to 17, the greatest event of the kind ever occurring in the Northwest. All these attractions will insure an attendance from all parts of the country that will far surpass anything previously known.

The Exposition building is one of the largest and finest in appearance and construction detail of any like structure in the country. It occupies a most commanding site, within less than half a mile of the business centre of the Minneapolis, is reached by street cars from every quarter, and is within a few minutes walk of every railway station in the city, besides having its own station within the grounds. The Art Gallery is separated from the main building by a glass covered court (used for the exhibition of sculpture and casts) contains fourteen rooms, perfectly lighted, which, together with four large rooms in the basement, makes a building second to none, and equal to any in the country for the purpose intended.

The inaugurators of this enterprise, as well as every loyal citizen of Minneapolis, feel justly proud of the grand success achieved by the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition. M. G. BYRON.



A YACHT RACE ON LAKE MINNETONKA.—[Drawn by Prof. Richardson.]

Our view in the Art Gallery of the Minneapolis Exposition shows a portion only of the Hall of Ancient Statuary, which contains the Cesnola collection of casts from famous statues and busts the originals of which are in the great museums of Europe.

P. D. McMILLAN.

A. W. HASTINGS.

McMillan & Hastings,

REAL ESTATE, ❁ LOANS, ❁ INSURANCE,

Chute Block, 301 Central Avenue,

MINNEAPOLIS, - - MINNESOTA.

East Side Property a Specialty,

FOR EITHER

Business, Manufacturing or Residence.

Of the latter class we would call particular attention to the choice lots in McMillan's Addition, situated just above Broadway, between Washington and Jefferson streets, with Adams, (the most popular street in North-east Minneapolis), running through the center. This property is in every way desirable: lays high and dry and within easy reach of business and manufacturing, being only eight blocks from Central Avenue and within fifteen minutes' walk of the Pillsbury "A" Mill. The First Ward Park adjoins it; the new three-story brick school building (The Holland), two churches and some sixty tasty dwellings adorn it, while the Monroe Street Car Line only two blocks distant make it accessible from all parts of the city.

We have taken great pains in the development of this Addition, and the result is indeed satisfactory, for taking into consideration the class of people living there, the tasty homes, and the general surroundings, it is acknowledged to be the most desirable residence property in N. E. Minneapolis.

Any one looking for a desirable locality for a home at a moderate price and within a short distance of the business centers should not fail to examine this property, No lots sold except for improvement. Of residence property in South-east Minneapolis we have some very choice pieces.

Manufacturing Sites. Parties looking for manufacturing sites should give us a call, for we have several fine sites with ample trackage for almost any kind of manufacture.

Loans. Money to loan on Real Estate security at reasonable rates and on short notice.

M. V. LITTLE.

FRED H. WHITE, Notary Public.
Resident 17 Years.

LITTLE & WHITE,
Real Estate,
Loan and
Commercial Agents,

257 Nicollet Avenue,

MINNEAPOLIS, - MINN.

Special Attention Given to Buying and Selling Property.

INSURANCE PLACED AND RENTS COLLECTED.

Houses, Lots and Business Property in all parts of the City, Improved Farms and Wild Lands in all parts of the Northwest for sale or exchange.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Six years experience in business in this city. Best of references given. We are owners of "Kenmore Park" and other valuable properties, which we are offering on the market to-day. See us before investing.

THE

Farmers' & Mechanics'

SAVINGS BANK

OF MINNEAPOLIS,

Temple Court, Cor. Hennepin and Washington Aves.

TRUSTEES:

WM. CHANDLER,	JOHN DELAITTRE,	R. B. LANGDON,
J. W. JOHNSON,	M. B. KOON,	E. H. MOULTON,
THOS. LOWRY,	GOV. J. S. PILLSBURY,	J. C. OSWOLD,
CLINTON MORRISON,	T. D. SKILES.	

OFFICERS:

CLINTON MORRISON,	THOS. LOWRY,	E. H. MOULTON,
President.	Vice-President.	Sec'y and Treas.

Incorporated According to Law in 1874.

A Mutual Savings Bank, Conducted on the best Principle, under the Guarantee of the Strictest and Most Conservative Law.

The Bank is open from 9 till 3 o'clock, and on Saturday from 9 a. m. till 3 p. m. Five per cent. interest paid on deposits.

THE MINNEAPOLIS JOBBING TRADE.

Like many other features of the growth of Minneapolis, that of her jobbing trade has been phenomenal. The rapidity of its development has had no parallel in any city anywhere in the Northwest, Middlewest or Southwest. This is a broad assertion, but it rests on the solid foundation of facts. Twenty years ago there were no jobbing interests here, whatever; to-day they reach far up into the millions. Quite a number of the leading jobbers in this city began their career as retail dealers, and from jobbing in a small way from their retail stocks developed into full-fledged wholesalers. The rapid development of the country tributary to this market afforded excellent opportunities and supplied an irresistible stimulus to their ambition.

As a man must eat first of all, the jobbing grocery trade is usually the first to develop in a new city. Dry-goods, hardware, boots and shoes, drugs and other staple lines follow. The pioneer grocery houses were originally retail establishments. There were no railroads, and the routine of their retail trade was occasionally broken by the sale of a job lot of merchandise to a country dealer who would drive into market, load up his wagon, or ox-cart, and make his way back to some little settlement on the almost uninhabited prairie, or in the solitary depths of the backwoods. Naturally the territory was very limited, but with the building of the railroads and the opening up of the the country incident thereto this was steadily extended. It was not long until the commercial traveler became a necessity, and the grocery jobbers began to send these trade scouts and skirmishers into the country. With their proverbial persistence the grip-sackers steadily pushed to the front, not only following up the new railroads, but pressing on in advance of them. At first the grip-carrier could only go a comparatively short distance by rail, and would have to complete his circuit by stage, enduring hardships in winter, sometimes almost as severe as those suffered by North Pole seekers, with far less glory. Thus in a few years the volume of business in this line has increased from a few thousands of dollars to millions. All of the fine wholesale grocery houses have ample capital and are in a highly prosperous condition. One firm is conceded to be the largest in this line in the Northwest. Goods are shipped in great quantities to the Manitoba line on the north, to Montana and Washington Territory on the west, and hundreds of miles towards other points of the compass. Every year shows a material increase in the total sales, and the unanimous opinion of the grocery jobbers is that the volume of business for 1887 will materially exceed that of any previous year in the history of Minneapolis.

There was no dry goods business in Minneapolis until 1874. Retail dealers now and then sold a jag of goods to a country merchant, but this was not regarded as of any consequence. The pioneer house opened up when the population of the city did not exceed 1,800. Two skirmishers were then sent out. The Manitoba line at that time only extended as far north as Alexandria. Travelers on reaching that point made their way by stage to Fergus Falls, Breckenridge and other towns. When the Northern Pacific line was being developed the grip-sack men would travel by rail as far west as Moorhead, and thence up and down the Red River Valley by stage. Travelling salesmen in those days would meet fort-traders at Bismarck, and run down the Missouri River to Standing Rock and Yankton. The multiplicity of rail-



MINNEAPOLIS INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION BUILDING.

road routes has changed all this. It is safe to put the total of sales in the dry goods line for the first year at less than \$100,000. But the dry-goods jobbers were aggressive and pushed their trade into new territory in advance of the railroads, until now goods are sold throughout Minnesota, Dakota and Montana, in Washington Territory, the Black Hills country, Iowa, Wisconsin and even Nebraska. The leading firms occupy mammoth buildings, and do business that mounts into the millions annually. Last year there was a big increase over any previous year, and the gain in 1887 will undoubtedly be greater than last. A firm that removed to Minneapolis from Cincinnati about three years ago, has taken a high position in the trade here. This house expects a large gain over last season; the sales so far for 1887 are fifty per cent. in excess of corresponding months last year. The members of the firm are delighted with the change, and think Minneapolis and her sister city will become one of the greatest markets in the country.

One of the most important branches of the jobbing trade in this city is that of agricultural implements and farm machinery. The sales of this class of goods amount amount to \$10,000,000 annually. As Minneapolis grinds more wheat than any city in the world, her trade in ma-

chinery, including plows, harness, seeders, self-binders and wheat threshers, is the largest in the world. Her general agricultural implement trade is the largest, with one exception in the country. There is scarcely a manufacturer of agricultural implements of prominence in the country that is not represented in this market. Some idea of the marvelous rapidity with which this department of trade has been developed may be gained from the fact that it is a little less than a decade since the first implement house began business in a limited way.

The hardware line has also been developed to good proportions. There are only two leading houses, but they are very extensive establishments. One of them carries the largest line of any hardware house, with one or two exceptions, in the country. This house was founded in 1855 by Governor Pillsbury and is known in every nook and corner of the Northwest. The present business in this line is of such great proportion that the capacity of all of the hardware jobbers is taxed to the utmost. Eastern and southern houses, which in former years secured a big slice of the hardware trade of the Northwest, have gradually had to yield to the enterprising firms of Minneapolis and her sister city. The building of new towns in



B. F. NELSON, SECRETARY MINNEAPOLIS LUMBER EXCHANGE.



S. C. GALE, VICE-PRESIDENT MINNEAPOLIS INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

all parts of the territory tributary to this market and the rapid growth of older ones has made the demand greater each year. From present appearances the record of all previous years will be eclipsed this season.

The boot and shoe trade is also well represented. One house has been in this field a great many years and ranks high in the department of trade. This firm manufactures a large line of goods, and will shortly go into more commodious quarters. Within the last two years several new houses have been opened, most of them branches of large and well-known Eastern firms. They all report a rapidly growing business.

Drugs, crockery, clothing, hats and caps, furniture, cigars and tobacco, confectionery, crackers and fruits, and many less important departments, contribute their proportion to the grand total. Some of these lines will admit of immediate extension and several new establishments have already arranged to open business this season. It is a noteworthy fact that no wholesale house has ever attempted to do business in this city with ample capital and proper management, that has not met with the most gratifying success. It is not a question of finding customers—the development of the great country tributary to this market supply these—but of picking desirable trade; that is, prompt paying customers to whom credit can be extended at a minimum risk. With the constant and rapid development of the Northwest, local jobbers unite in asserting that constant accretions are necessary. The following table shows the total for each year from 1881 to 1886:

1881.....	\$ 83,501,984
1882.....	97,376,000
1883.....	115,508,000
1884.....	117,381,462
1885.....	137,640,000
1886.....	155,341,000

Careful estimates for the current year place the probable increase from ten to twenty per cent. In some lines it will even be greater. The table given above shows the increase since 1881.

Collections are excellent—in fact have never been as good. Minneapolis jobbers are exceedingly cheerful over the outlook, and look for an expansion of the jobbing interests in the Twin Cities until they will equal those of Chicago. Nor will they admit that they are in the least visionary.

C. E. HAYNES,
Publisher *The Northwest Trade*.

MINNEAPOLIS PORTRAITS.

Col. Wm. S. King has been among the most active and public spirited citizens of Minneapolis in all matters concerning the growth and welfare of the place ever since it was a small village. He used to be in journalism and in politics, was at one time member of Congress and is now enjoying his wealth and popularity. From his pleasant home on the island, pictured in one of our engravings, he has witnessed most of the remarkable growth of the city.

Hon. Wm. D. Washburn, late a member of Congress, is extensively engaged in railroads and milling, and is a good representative of Minneapolis energy and success. His residence, which we illustrate, is the largest and most costly house in the Northwest. The Washburn Home is an excellent and conspicuous charity wholly endowed by him. It is for the benefit of orphan children and its handsome structure occupies a commanding site in the southern outskirts of the city.

Gen. A. B. Nettleton, formerly editor of the *Tribune*, and now engaged in the real estate and loan business, is a prominent figure in the public life of the city. He held high rank in the war and had much to do with the Northern Pacific Railroad enterprise in its early stages.

S. C. Gale, an active and earnest man in many lines of enterprise, and warmly interested in all movements for the city's advancement, is accorded, among recent honors, a large share of the credit for putting the Minneapolis Exposition idea into working shape and making it succeed.

C. A. Smith, of the great lumber firm of C. A. Smith & Co., composed of himself and Hon. J. S. Pillsbury, is one of the men

of mark that have built up the industries of Minneapolis. The saw mills of the firm at the Falls do the third largest business in the city. They have both wholesale and retail yards.

President Northrop, of the University of Minnesota, came from Yale college, where he had long held a professorship, to take charge of the principal educational institution of this State. By his executive ability and his entire devotion to his work he is fast raising the university from its former rank of a small college to a recognized place among the great institutions of learning of the country.

Gen. Van Cleave is an old citizen and a veteran of the civil war who is greatly honored in Minneapolis. He is a West Point graduate, and in command of a brigade and subsequently of a division won distinction in the campaigns in the West. Benjamin F. Nelson, of the firm of Nel-

G. W. VAN DUSEN & CO., MINNEAPOLIS,

VAN DUSEN-ELIOT CO., DULUTH,

Handle Wheat, Oats, Corn, Barley, Seeds,
Flour, Hay and Feed on Commission.

Liberal advances made on consignments. Special attention given to buying and selling for future delivery.

Seed Oats for Sale.

D. M. ROBBINS, Pres't.
T. B. WALKER, Vice-Pres.
A. B. ROBBINS, Treas. & Gen. Man.
C. A. MAGNUSON, Secretary.

Northwestern Elevator Co., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Incorporated in 1892.
Paid up Capital \$300,000.

ELEVATORS
IN THE HARD WHEAT DISTRICTS OF
Minnesota and Dakota.

Minnesota Transfer Elevator capacity,
1,000,000 bushels. Total storage capacity,
2,000,000 bushels.

Special attention given to filling Millers' Orders promptly. Direct connection with Eastern, Western and Southern railroads. No charges for switching to or from Elevator.

F. H. PEAVEY & CO., WHOLESALE GRAIN,

Rooms 61, 62 and 63
Chamber of Commerce,
MINNEAPOLIS, - MINN.



MINNEAPOLIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

son, Tenny & Co., is Secretary of the Minneapolis Lumber Exchange, and a leading spirit among the active men who have developed the lumber industry of the city to its present importance.

Dorillus Morrison is largely interested in milling and manufacturing, and has long been prominent in public affairs. In the early days of railway building in Minnesota he had much to do with the construction of the first lines from Minneapolis West.

W. W. Eastman is one of the leading business men of the city whose career began in its youngest days. He was engaged in early milling, in real estate and building, and has lately retired from active business effort to enjoy a handsome fortune.

I. C. Seeley is a prominent member of the Real Estate Exchange, and an ardent promoter of the growth of the city.

J. T. Elwell ranks among the most ener-

J. A. BRUSH,

Artistic Photographer,

Cor. Hennepin Ave. and Sixth St.,

MINNEAPOLIS, - MINN.

SPECIALTIES:

Crayon Portraits, Children's Photos,

Interior and Exterior of Residences



A. M. CLERIHEW, PRESIDENT MINNEAPOLIS JOBBERS' ASSOCIATION.

getic and successful of the large class of real estate agents, who are never backward when public spirit and liberality are needed to push on the interests of Minneapolis.

A. M. Clerihew, President of the Jobbers' Association, is a member of the largest wholesale dry-goods firm in the city. He is well known throughout the entire region covered by the trade relations of Minneapolis.

Prof. Richardson is Superintendent of Drawing in the Schools of the city, and is an artist of established reputation.

The name of Pillsbury is identified with the best flour in almost every civilized nation of the globe. Hon. J. S. Pillsbury, formerly Governor of Minnesota, is one of the senior members of the firm.

The late Charles W. West, of Cincinnati, after profiting largely by the growth of Minneapolis in his real estate investments, generously built for the city the finest hotel in the United States. His name is deservedly held in high honor.

His nephew, John T. West, long the popular host of the Nicollet House, is now the manager of the palatial structure which bears the family name.

Moline, Milburn & Stoddard Co.

We give on another page a fine engraving representing the mammoth warehouse of the Moline, Milburn & Stoddard Co., 250 to 258 Third avenue north, corner Third street. This building is 100x110 feet, six stories and basement, and is full of implements, suitable for the Northwestern trade, such as Moline plows, breakers, harrows, sulky and gang plows, cultivators, Milburn hollow axle farm wagons, spring wagons and buggies, Triumph seeders, Climax disc harrows, Tiger rakes, Hollingsworth rakes, Hollingsworth Tiger rake and feeder combined, Tiger mower, etc.—in fact a full line of agricultural implements.

Information concerning any of these goods cheerfully furnished by the manager, Mr. C. A. Baker, in person or by mail.

For the Household.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Bateman & Clark, of 611 Nicollet avenue, who have an elegant assortment of household articles, consisting in part of French china, table glassware, cutlery, library and vase lamps, brass novelties, etc. The firm occupies the entire building with their goods, and have one of the handsomest and best assorted stocks ever brought into the Northwest. The gentlemen comprising the firm, Mr. Chas. E. Bateman, of Baltimore, Md., and Mr. C. B. Clark, of Utica, N. Y., thoroughly understand the requirements of the public, and will, at all times, be prepared to meet any and all demands for novelties in their line.

A Popular Firm.

Patterson & Dickinson, the new wholesale hat and cap house, at 204 Nicollet and 205 Hennepin avenues, are carrying a much larger stock than heretofore, and their business is rapidly increasing. They are very popular young men, and are meeting with unparalleled success. They already do the largest trade in their line in Minneapolis.

GEORGE C. FARNHAM—38 Third street, Minneapolis, carries the largest and most complete stock of mantels, grates and tiles in the city, if not in the Northwest.

MINNEAPOLIS JOBBERS.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION:

A. M. CLERIHEW, Pres. T. B. JANNEY, Treas. W. G. BYRON, Sec.

The rooms of the Association are located at 109 Nicollet Ave., Bridge Square, open at all times during business hours. Merchants of the Northwest will find the following Jobbers thoroughly reliable in every respect.

WAGONS and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

J. B. BUSHNELL,
206, 208, 210, Washington Av. N.
DEERE & CO.,
312 First St. N.
MOLINE-MILBURN & STODDARD CO.,
300, 302, Third Av. N.
MONITOR PLOW WORKS,
100 Third Av. N.
DAVID BRADLEY & CO.,
229 Fifth Av. N.

BUILDING MATERIAL, LIME AND CEMENT.

BRICK (Pressed and Common.)
UNION RAILWAY STORAGE CO.,
213 Hennepin Avenue.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

J. C. JOYSLIN & CO.,
Cor. Nicollet and Third St. S.
HOOKER & MANLEY,
211, 213 First Avenue N.

CONFECTIONERS.

PARIS MURTON CO.,
118, 120 Washington Av. N.

FIREARMS AND SPORTING GOODS.

KENNEDY BROS.,
36 Washington Av. S.

MANTELS, GRATES and TILES.

GEO. C. FARNHAM,
38 Third St. S.

TINWARE AND SHEET IRON GOODS.

THE ROBINSON & STRINGHAM CO.,
1208, 1210 Fourth St. S.

STOVES.

W. H. PECKHAM,
Third Av. N. and Fourth St.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND IRON.

JANNEY, SEMPLE & CO.,
Nic. Av., First St. and Bridge Sq.
MILLER BROS. & FLETCHER,
119, 121 Second St. S.

FURNITURE.

BRADSTREET, THURBER & CO.,
Syndicate Block.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

DODSON, FISHER & BROCKMANN,
15, 17, 19, Third St. N.

PAPER STATIONERY AND TWINE.

MINNESOTA & BRADNER SMITH PAPER CO.,
16 Fourth St. N.

CASKET and COFFIN MANUFACTURERS.

NORTHWESTERN CASKET CO.,
801 S. E. Eighth St.

DRY GOODS and NOTIONS.

BARNES, HENGERER, DEMOND & CO.,
Syndicate Block.
SHOTWELL, CLERIHEW & LOTHMAN,
Cor. First Av. S. and Second St.
WYMAN, MULLEN & CO.,
Cor. Second St. and First Av. N.
INGRAM, OLSON & CO.,
213, 215 Nicollet Av.

GROCERS.

HARRISON, FARRINGTON & CO.,
Cor. First Av., Second St. S.
MURRAY, WARNER & Co.,
217 to 221 Third St. N.
GEO. R. NEWELL & CO.,
Cor. Washington and First Av. N.
ANTHONY KELLY & CO.,
125, 127, 129 Washington Av. N.

HATS AND CAPS.

PATTERSON & DICKINSON,
204 Nicollet Av., 205 Hennepin Av.

RUBBER GOODS and BELTING.

GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.,
201 Nicollet Av., Cor. Second St. S.
W. S. NOTT & CO.,
203 Nicollet Av.

CRACKERS and CONFECTIONERY.

H. F. LILLIBRIDGE & CO.,
13, 15, 17, 19 Third St. S.

PLATE and WINDOW GLASS.

FORMAN, FORD & CO.,
414, 416 Third Av. N.

BOOTS and SHOES.

NORTH STAR BOOT AND SHOE CO.,
106, 108 Washington Av. N.

WRAPPING PAPER, BAGS and TWINE.

A. M. PRATT & CO.,
209, 213 First Av. N.

OILS PAINTS and VARNISHES.

NORTHWESTERN STAR OIL CO.,
Cor. Main St. Sixth Av. S. E.

TOYS, FANCY GOODS, PLATED WARE and CUTLERY.

WOOLF BROTHERS,
26, 28 Washington Av. S.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, Etc.

FOLDS & GRIFFITH,
507 Nicollet Av.

Any one who has visited Minneapolis and St. Paul within the past three years, has probably wondered at the rapid and substantial growth of the two cities, being so near together. Very likely the visitor expected some day to see them merged into one. Well, that may never be; but it is a fact, not disputed by the "croakers," even, that the two cities, in less than three years, will be grown so compactly together that one cannot distinguish the dividing line—at least, there will be no intervening space. It will then be practically one city, with a population of 500,000. Property between the two is therefore very valuable, but as yet there is no inflation; prices are low, and terms are easy to those who would build. Transportation from the Midway District (as it is called), either way, can be had for a few cents, and a motor line, as well as two additional short-line railways (there are three already, running three times an hour each way) will be built soon. The street car service of each city, also, is preparing to extend its lines to this district.

The recent agitation of the Capitol question will probably lead to something more than talk, before many years, and it is not at all unlikely that the State House will be built in this neighborhood. There are good schools, including a college, and contracts have been let for two more. Altogether, the Midway District is the most desirable portion of either city in which to live. We have lots scattered all through it, which can be sold on liberal terms, either to builders or speculators.

But it is to South St. Paul, which we would call your special attention. This is where the Union Stock Yards are being built. One thousand men have been at work for nearly a year on this gigantic enterprise, and the yards will be ready for business by August next. \$2,500,000 will be expended in the work, which, when complete, will be the biggest institution in the Northwest. It is very reasonable to expect a great demand for vacant land in that neighborhood for two or three years to come. We have a tract adjoining the yards on the south, which is most desirable for manufacturies and warehouses; and for speculative purposes it is unsurpassed, as the Stock Yards Company are contemplating an extension, which must necessarily occupy this ground. Fuller information in regard to this property will be furnished on application. It is a "snap."

To the west of the yards, in Riverside Park, we have a number of elegant residence Lots and Blocks, which can still be bought very cheap. We have, also, considerable Property in the Minnesota and Northwestern Addition. Any one wishing to build a residence, locate a factory or warehouse, or buy for speculation, can be accommodated. There has been money made in this section, and there will be thousands more made in the next two years. If you have idle capital, here is an opportunity to double it in a short time, and positively without risk.

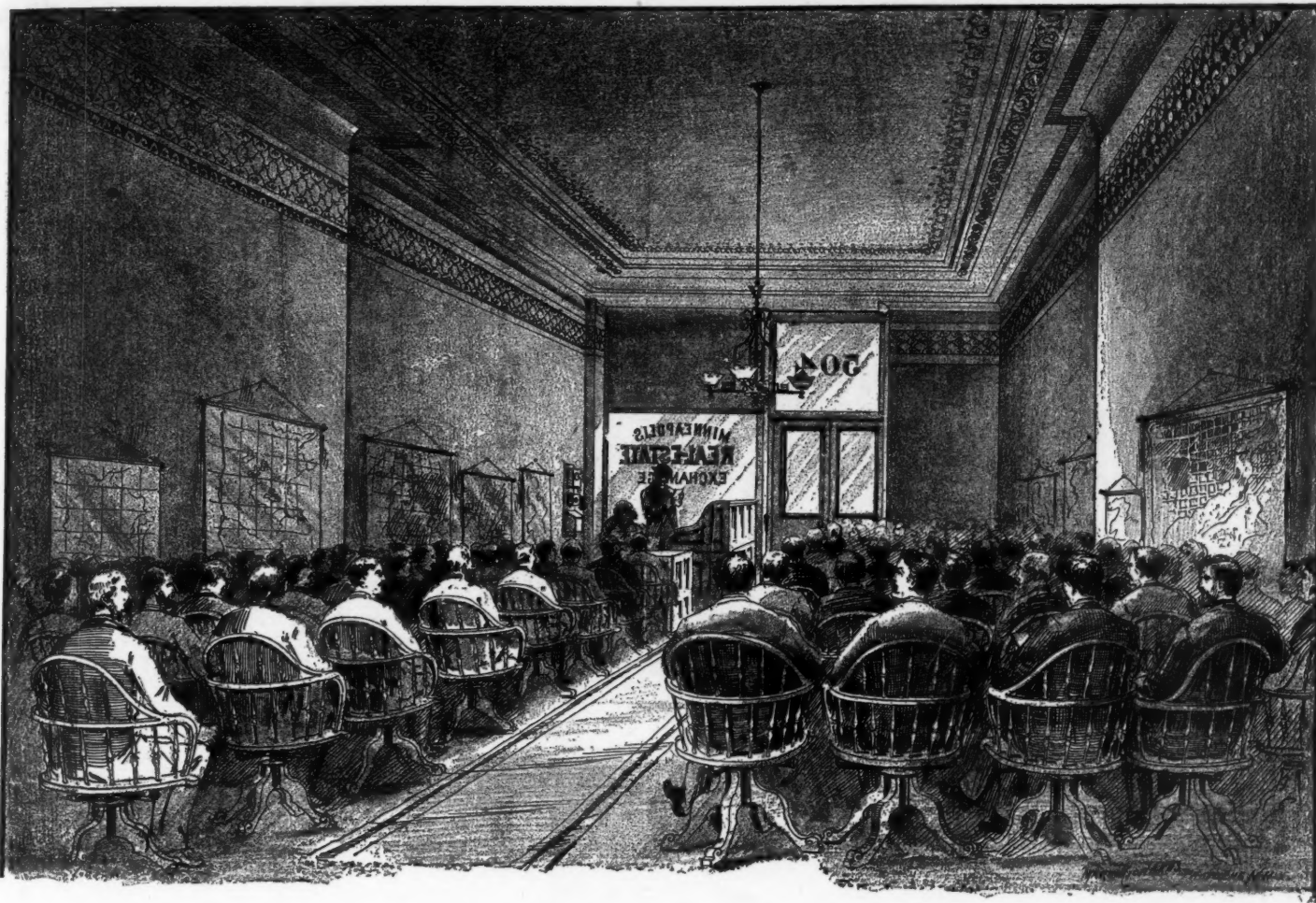
We will cheerfully answer any questions you may have to ask, and invite your correspondence. REFERENCES: German American Bank; Bank of Minnesota.

Respectfully,

CURTICE & GRAY,

16½ West Third Street.

St. Paul.



MINNEAPOLIS REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

MINNEAPOLIS REAL ESTATE.

In the beginning Minneapolis was all real estate, on and off the Indian population, and though the white man has driven his red brother, dirt and all, into the deeper fastnesses of the primeval Northwestern forest, and has replaced his scattered tepees and narrow trails with broad avenues and palatial residences and gigantic mills, the fact that there is a good deal of real estate about Minneapolis still is one of the most apparent factors in her greatness, and one of the main elements of her financial prosperity. Little more than a quarter of a century has elapsed since the first claim at the Falls of St. Anthony was pre-empted, but in those four decades the flying years have heard in the cataract the lullaby of the infant city, the clack of the first rude water wheel, whose power tore the monarchs of the forest into planks for the early settlers, the increasing hum of the buhrs and spindles that rose in mightier chorus as the Flour City labored to give the world its daily bread, and now from the soft ripple of Medicine Lake to the tinkle of beautiful Minnehaha, the song of the waters is the refrain of this the magnificent metropolis and manufacturing centre of the Northwest. The growth of the city has been uniform in all directions; industries, population, commerce, and wealth have accumulated side by side, and society, religion and education have followed in their growth close by; none have developed at the expense of the other.

A few figures in this view are not inappropriate, standing as the strong lines upon which the shading of the unstatistical facts builds up the whole harmonious picture.

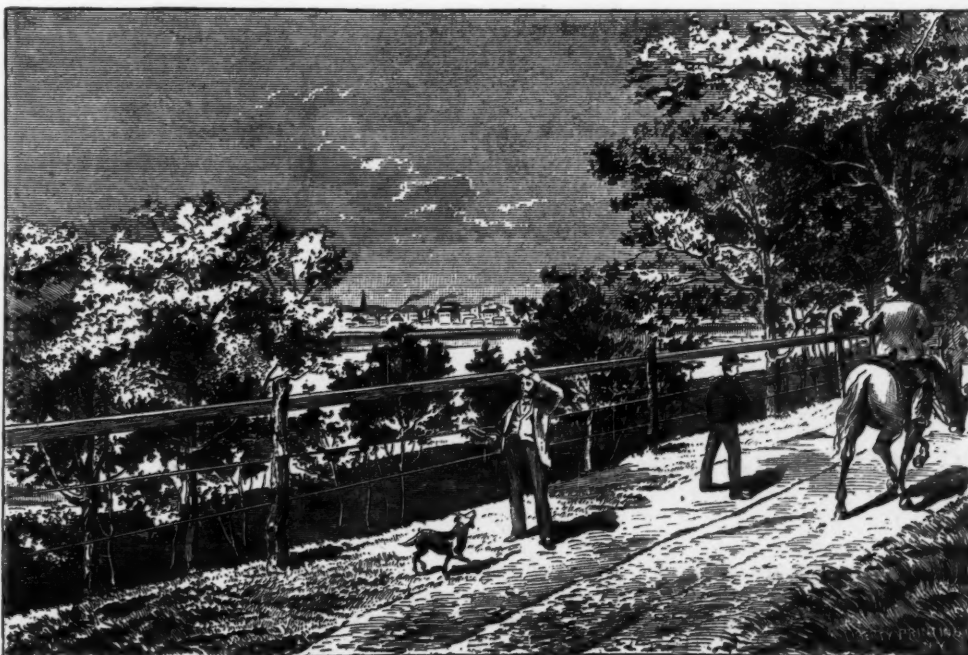
In 1870 the United States census gave to Minneapolis a population of 13,066; in 1880 this figure had increased to 46,887. The State census of 1885 showed 129,200 people within the corporation limits, and the directory estimate in 1886, based on a conservative multiple, gave 160,000 for the population, or a gain of 147,000 in sixteen years. The figures for 1887 will closely approximate 200,000. In 1875 the total valuation of the real property of the city was \$15,927,895; in 1880, \$21,193,236; in 1885, \$62,169,639; in 1886,

\$81,602,406; valuations which, with an average tax rate of less than two mills, make the burden of municipal taxation far lighter than in most cities of similar size and rapid development. The bonded debt of the city is required to be kept within five per cent. of the valuation.

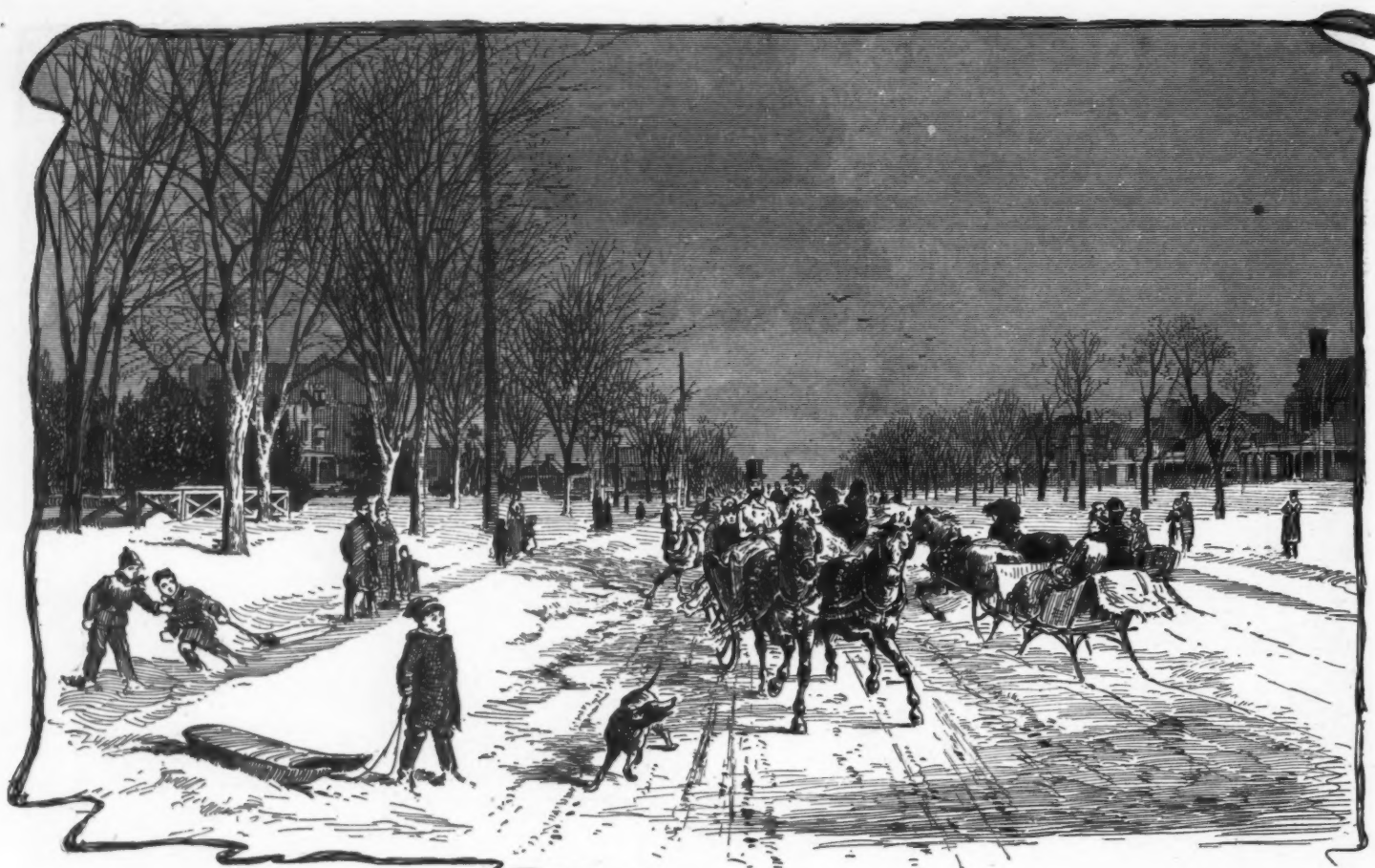
Statistics given in other articles further show upon what a substantial foundation is the business prosperity of Minneapolis laid. Her claims to preferment as a residence are not less well established. The University of Minnesota ranking with older institutions throughout the country, is beautifully located within the city on the eastern bank of the river, overlooking the picturesque

Bridal Veil Fall. The system of public schools is unsurpassed; thirty-one handsome buildings with an enrollment of 14,194 pupils, offering the best training to the coming generation, while there are many private academies and seminaries. More than 100 churches of all denominations attest the moral character of the city, and places of refined amusement abound. Fine streets, bordered with handsome trees, and broad avenues lined with beautiful residences, distinguish the city. A system of parks and boulevards, second to none, has been inaugurated, the former accessible to all portions of the city, the latter offering the finest drive, and thus the health of the city has been assured at the same time that her beauties have been preserved.

No city in the Northwest possesses more elegant public buildings than Minneapolis. The West Hotel, built at a cost of \$1,500,000, is the



A GLIMPSE OF MINNEAPOLIS FROM LAKE AMELIA.



MINNEAPOLIS.—PARK AVENUE IN WINTER.

DULUTH REAL ESTATE

Alworth's Real Estate and Abstract Office.

H. S. DERBY, Manager.

If you wish a safe, sound, reliable investment take Duluth dirt. Inform us about how much you wish to invest, and we will do our best to please you. Investments made either on commission or joint account.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

30 & 31 EXCHANGE BANK BUILDING, DULUTH, MINN.

REFERENCES: Any Duluth Bank.

PINE AND IRON LANDS. We have large tracts of each for sale in both Minnesota and Wisconsin. Parties having lands for sale, or desiring to invest, will be repaid by giving us a call.

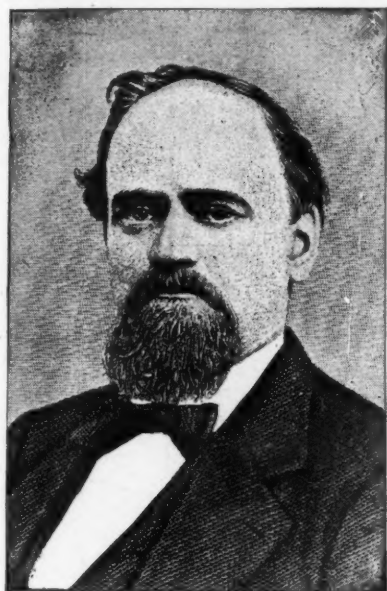
ABSTRACTS OF TITLE.

We have the only complete **ABSTRACT PLAT** to Duluth and St. Louis County lands. Information concerning Duluth cheerfully given.

Alworth's Real Estate and Abstract Office,

30 & 31 EXCHANGE BUILDING,

DULUTH, MINNESOTA.



EX-GOV. J. S. PILLSBURY.

1886 were marked by an unusually large amount of cash dealing, and a steady and healthy advance in prices, the market closing strong and active and continuing these features into 1887. The total value of the recorded transfers during the past year was \$38,319,063, a gain of \$14,000,000 over 1885. A large amount of investment was made by non-residents, and the expanding of the city, to supply the increasing population with homes, brought into market a quantity of acre property at prices which, while realizing a handsome profit to the seller, were yet low enough to give the laboring man and the clerk on a small salary unequalled opportunities for acquiring a pretty home at a reasonable distance from business centers at a figure entirely within his means. The suburbs of Minneapolis, with their many lakes, their beautiful groves and gently undulating surface offer to the wealthy the choicest sites for their mansions, while the cheapness of the land and the easy access to the heart of the city enables the man of moderate means to become possessed of a delightful home without depriving himself of all the other luxuries of life in a city. In inside and business property activity has been marked and prices have advanced with the appreciation in other portions of the city. Croakers have complained that prices were too high, but as in the past the city has grown steadily away from their predictions, while their own bank accounts have exhibited constantly increasing credits due to the push of their more enthusiastic and enterprising neighbors. It is a noticeable trait of the croakers that they most resemble crows, who are always thickest where the corn crop is the best.

The Minneapolis Real Estate Exchange, whose head-

quarters in the West Hotel are faithfully pictured on the opposite page, was organized early in the present year by the association of over 200 of the leading dealers in realty in the city, both for the improving of their business facilities and for the taking of united action in all matters deemed for the common good, such as the securing of uniform and just rates of brokerage, the maintaining of honesty and fair dealing toward owners of property, and the placing of the real estate business upon a foundation of influence and prominence. The consolidating and rendering self-supporting and eventually co-operation of the many industries and interests centered here, the persistent and patient carrying out of wisely formed plans for the encouragement of manufactories, means of transportation and local intercommunication, commerce, education and all similar enterprises that will result in the permanent welfare and benefit of the community, all these it is the object of the Exchange to foster and maintain, to the end that as Minneapolis waxes greater as the metropolis of the Northwest the Real Estate Exchange and the interests it represents shall be recognized as one of the important factors of its success.

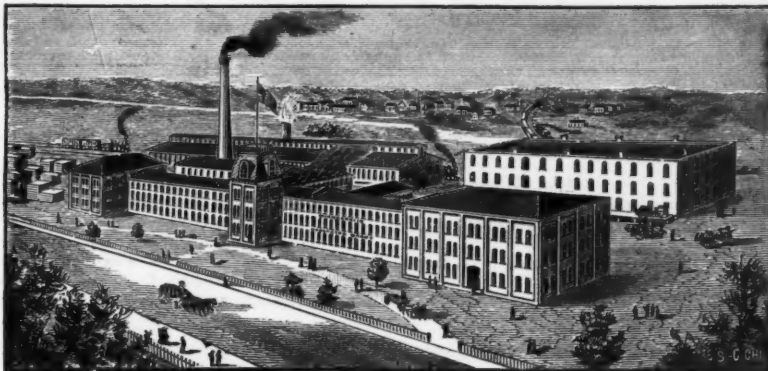
A. C. HARRIS.

FEATURES OF MINNEAPOLIS MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The tendency of people to mass themselves in large towns and cities is doubtless, in the first instance, a sort of blind obedience to a primal social instinct of the race. Certainly it is a tendency which is often yielded to when it should be resisted, but of the reality and tremendous

finest hostelry in America, the Chamber of Commerce, the Masonic Temple, the Public Library building, the Boston block, and the Loan and Trust building, are types of architectural beauty and lasting monuments to the solid spirit of Minneapolis enterprise. The great Industrial Exposition building, representing half a million of money raised off-hand by the people of the city, crowns the high bluff on the east side, and by its proportions and the history of its unrivaled achievements, attracts the wonder and admiration of the stranger and the citizen alike. The total expenditure for building in 1886 was \$11,474,402, and the prospect for the present year is that these figures will be far over-reached.

Out of all these inducements to prosperity, Minneapolis realty both as an investment and as an article of barter has enjoyed a steady appreciation, and is to-day one of the most valuable and profitable articles handled in the markets of the West. A "boom", in the speculative sense, has never occurred but sales for cash on the basis of intrinsic value for trade or residence uses have been a principal feature of the years past and, as the city grows, are keeping fully up with the records. The transactions of



THE MINNEAPOLIS HARVESTER WORKS.



THE MOLINE, MILBURN & STODDARD CO.'S AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE.

volume of the movement itself there is unfortunately, no doubt. In the year 1800, practically four per cent. of the people of the United States lived in incorporated cities, while ninety-six per cent. had their homes in the country. In 1840, eight and one-half per cent. lived in cities; in 1860, sixteen per cent. and in 1880, twenty-two and a half per cent. This virtual revolution in the social condition of our people, a revolution still in progress, has brought to the front one of the most pressing and most difficult questions with which citizenship and statesmanship have to deal—the question of how to govern large cities in a free country. Beautiful theories of human nature to the contrary, notwithstanding, the fact is well-known to be that the modern great city, say New York, Chicago, Boston, or Cincinnati, could not maintain the semblance of a Republican form of government for ten years if cut loose from the restraining and supervising power and care of the State and Nation. This is humiliating, but it is true, and, what is more, it is self-evident. Daily observation convinces the humblest citizen that the average great city would, if left to itself under universal suffrage, commit municipal suicide in a single decade, and become the prey of the strongest.

The time has been so short, six years in which Minneapolis has sprung from a semi-rural, and therefore virtuous town of 45,000 to a metropolis of 160,000 souls that she has almost lacked what may be called the opportunity of temptation. By mere momentum of early good habit she has moved forward, bringing the ingenuousness of childhood into the conduct of maturity. Remembering that the city has been built up with such astounding rapidity, that two-thirds of its inhabitants have come hither from all quarters within half a decade, that social and political affairs have necessarily been in a state of transition, that the rapid growth has compelled a vast outlay of public funds in the prosecution of municipal improvements in a very brief space of time, it is high praise to say that not a breath of serious financial scandal has touched any department of the city government from the date of the city's charter to the present time. Mistakes have doubtless been made, but a case of "boodle" has never smirched the reputation or injured the credit of the city.

A skeleton of the municipal government of Minneapolis would be something like this: The city is divided into thirteen wards. After the present year the citizens of

Minneapolis will do all their voting once in two years—spring elections having been abolished by recent charter amendments, and all voting for municipal, county, state and national officials concentrated at the biennial election held on the second Tuesday in November of the even numbered years. This will give the community political peace each alternate year, will tend greatly to simplify the political system and political issues, will avoid the expense, the confusion and the business disturbance incident to annual or semi-annual elections, will encourage the average, well-meaning citizen to attend to his political duties, and familiarize himself with the questions to be passed upon, and the character of the candidates to be voted for, and will dwarf the importance, diminish the pernicious activity, and largely destroy the occupation of that superfluous patriot, the local professional politician.

The municipal legislature consists of a single body known as the city council, constituted of thirty-six aldermen. This number is too large and ought to be reduced. Each alderman receives a salary of \$800 a month, and the mayor a salary of \$2,000 a year. There are four municipal boards, the Board of Park Commissioners, the Library Board, the Board of Education and the Board of Po-

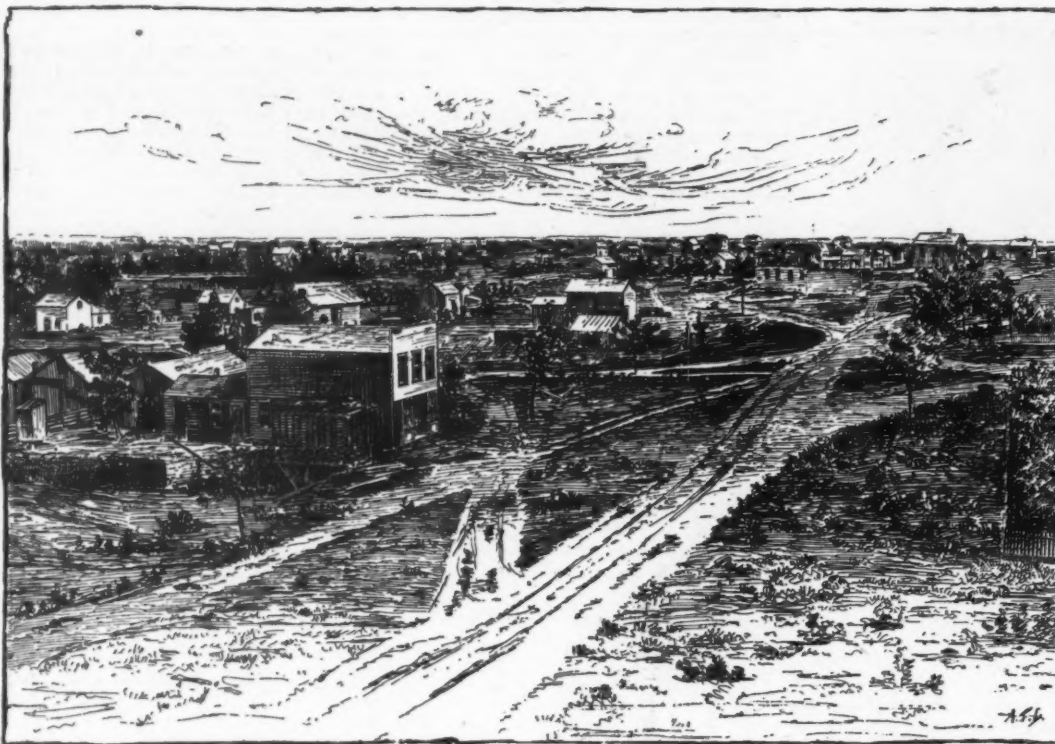
lice Commissioners—the first three being elective by the people and the last named elective by the city council. The mayor of the city is also *ex-officio* a member and president of the police commission, and not more than two of the four elective members of the police commission can legally be members of the same political party. All three of the municipal boards named are organized on a non-partisan basis—this result having thus far been accomplished with the park and school boards, through

magistrates of similar grade.

That feature of the Minneapolis city government, which is at once the most novel and the most admirable is locally known as the Patrol Limit system, or saloon dead line. This was first embodied in a city ordinance three years ago at the suggestion of the then Mayor Pillsbury and City Attorney Cross. After three years of experience, and after a declaration of its constitutionality by the Supreme Court of the State, the best public senti-

the voluntary co-operation of the two political parties. The police commission is a recent provision made by the State Legislature at the request of the friends of law and order, and was necessary to prevent any mayor, present or future, from using the police department of the city for the special protection of three interests—the saloon interest, the gambling interest and the brothel interest. Hereafter the police will perform its proper function of protecting decent citizens, enforcing the laws, and watching and arresting criminals.

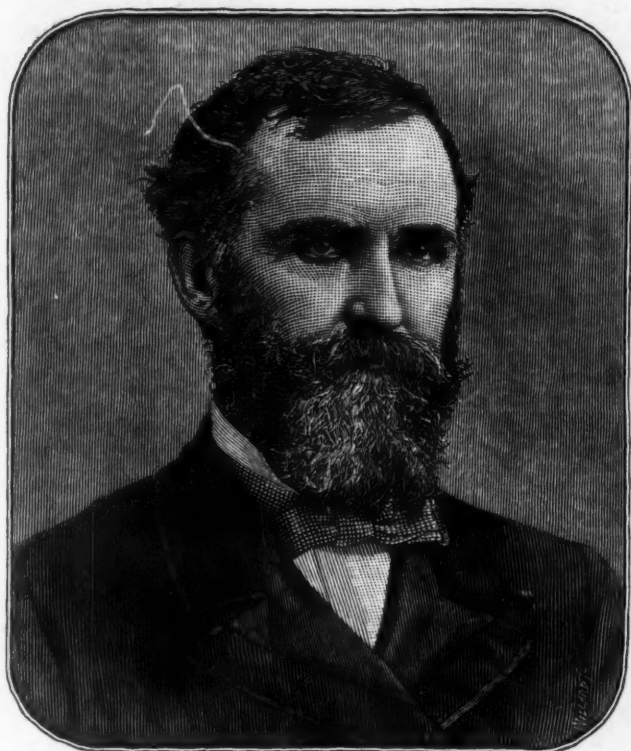
The judicial branch of the city government consists of the Municipal Court, with two judges holding for six years, and three justices of the peace, located in different sections of the city for the public convenience—each having the jurisdiction common to



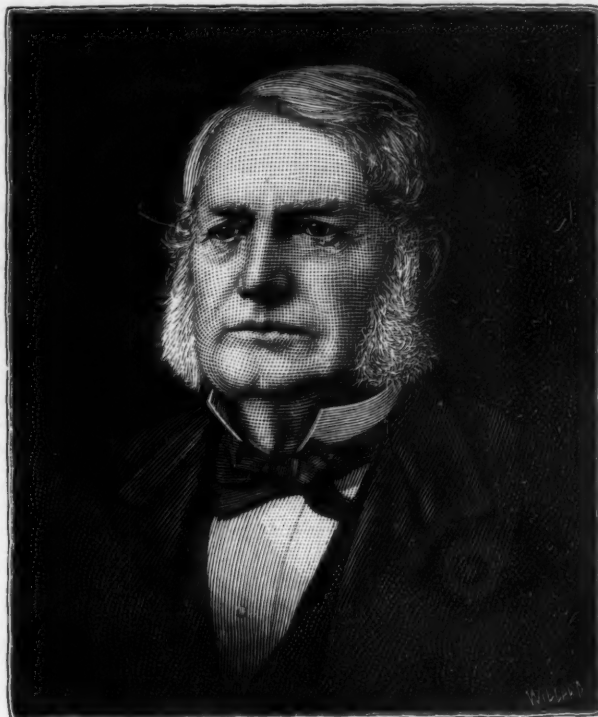
MINNEAPOLIS.—WASHINGTON AVENUE FROM SECOND AVENUE SOUTH IN 1887.—[From an old photograph.]



MINNEAPOLIS.—WASHINGTON AVENUE LOOKING TOWARDS HENNEPIN AVENUE.—[From a photo by Chas. F. Barber.]



GEN. A. B. NETTLETON.



DORILLUS MORRISON.

ment of the city so strongly approved its working that the Legislature was asked to give it permanence by embodying it in the city's charter, and thus it is now beyond the vicissitudes of local popular elections. The system is this: The fact is taken as beyond dispute that the liquor traffic as conducted is the chief menace of the public safety and the chief obstacle to maintaining both free and efficient government for large cities, that the drinking saloon if left to itself is naturally, and everywhere a center and a source of disorder and crime: that therefore it should not be permitted to exist except where it can be constantly under the surveillance of the police; that this can only be within that limited district of every city which can be actively patrolled by a police force of reasonable numbers. The city council acting

upon this obvious and reasonable basis of fact proceeded to draw a line (since known as the dead-line) within which saloons might be permitted, and beyond which none should be allowed to exist. As a matter of fact that line as thus drawn, and as now confirmed by the State Legislature, takes into the saloon belt a narrow strip along each bank of the river in the center of the business section, and throws into the non-saloon, or "dry" territory all the rest of the city's area. The following outline diagram shows the proportion and relation which the one section bears to the other—the dark line in the center representing the saloon belt:

Approximately one-twelfth of the geographical extent of the city is within the saloon section, and eleven-twelfths exempt, obviously a leading and a most beneficial result of the system is to free the entire residence portions of the city from the presence or proximity of drinking places and their usual demoralizing annexes and environments. The system prevents the establishment of schools of vice among the homes of the people and gives a degree of public order and safety not otherwise approachable. It is an interesting economic fact that this measure greatly reduces the aggregate of actual drinking in the city, the decrease probably reaching forty per cent.—showing that the removal of drinking facilities and temptations, even to a moderate distance, keeps thousands away from the saloons, and especially deters the young from forming the drink habit. Under this plan the city has 320 licensed drinking places, where otherwise it would probably have 800. Under the high-license law (\$1,000) which takes effect next July, these 320 will

probably be reduced to 200. As every saloon in every city is a recruiting station for that political party of whatever name which promises greatest laxity in the enforcement of laws for the maintenance of order and the preservation of the public morals, any proper measure which will reduce their number to a minimum, and banish them wholly from the neighborhood of the homes including the homes of the industrial class, performs at least half the labor of solving the problem with which this article started out—How shall great cities be governed in a free country? I predict that this new departure will prove contagious and that in some form it will speedily be adopted by most large cities of America.

A. B. NETTLETON.

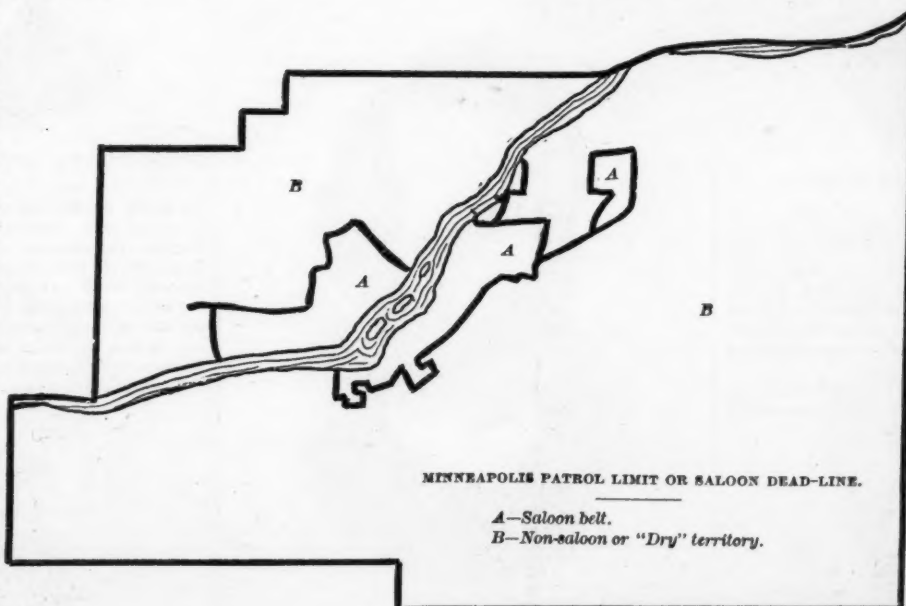
tisement of The Davidson Company, of St. Paul, which appears on page twenty of this issue. This firm is composed of Commodore Wm. F. Davidson (one of our oldest and wealthiest citizens), Col. James H. Davidson (a leading business man of St. Paul, and also a large owner of realty in St. Paul and elsewhere), and Edward E. Davidson (a promising young business man, and son of Commodore Davidson). These gentlemen are well-known, are financially responsible, and are permanent fixtures in St. Paul, owning a number of of the finest business blocks in the city. They have been remarkably successful themselves, have a thorough knowledge of this city and the Northwest, and have had large experience in investing money profitably for themselves and others. They make investments for others on "Investment Contracts," whereby they receive a share of the profits as their compensation. We take pleasure in commending them as worthy of confidence and trust, and call special attention to their advertisement of "Twin City Investments."

The West Hotel.

Minneapolisans are justly proud of the West Hotel, elegantly furnished with every modern improvement, contributing to comfort, safety and convenience, and withal absolutely fireproof, is justly entitled to the name given it by travelers, of "the finest house in America." It can easily accommodate 1,000 guests. Chas. W. Shepard, its manager, has had a wide experience and excellent record from many years' service at the Gilsey, Willards, Oriental, and leading Eastern and Southern hotels. Ever a courteous, genial gentleman, and tireless attendant upon the wants of his guests, he is an ideal landlord. The office staff contains many familiar names and faces. Mr. Frank Harri-man greets in his genial way

from the desk hundreds of Eastern friends who had the pleasure of his acquaintance for many years while at Young's Hotel, Boston. Messrs. O'Brien, Hyder and Wheeler, the remaining members of the staff, are all well-known hotel men of experience in prominent hotels East. Minneapolis has of late become quite popular with the summer tourist. To such The West offers unrivaled accommodations. The rates are \$3 a day and upwards. (See illustrations).

DEERE & Co., of Minneapolis, dealers in agricultural implements, whose advertisement graces this issue, appeal directly to that large constituency comprising the tillers of the soil in the Northwest.



MINNEAPOLIS PATROL LIMIT OR SALOON DEAD-LINE.

A—Saloon belt.

B—Non-saloon or "Dry" territory.

Profitable Investments.

There are multitudes of people attracted by the great opportunities in the Northwest, who are investing money in property in these growing cities, or at points where opportunities for speculation are supposed to be very promising. Sometimes they are victimized by unworthy agents. To all such we would give a word of advice—select trusty and financially responsible agents, and do your business on a basis which (if possible) identifies the interest of the agent with the interest of the principal. There are trustworthy agents in every community, and we take pleasure in calling attention to the adver-



ALDEN J. BLETHEN, GENERAL MANAGER TRIBUNE.

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNALISM.

The story of the newspapers of Minneapolis is the story of the city, for the first printing press arrived before the first baby, and they have been coming together ever since. The old St. Anthony *Express*, which loomed up in 1851, was a bold venture in the little town at the



WILL E. HASKELL, MANAGING EDITOR TRIBUNE.

Falls, whose echoes still faintly resounded with the war-whoop of the retiring red man, but it was a hardy growth, and, under the editorial management of Judge Isaac Atwater, flourished and got all the news in a manner quite prophetic of the reportorial prodigies to be later performed by its successors. It was full of the "boom" spirit that came in with the first settler, and has never found time to leave the city since.

In January, 1882, the arrival of a company from Pembina, headed by Commodore Kittson, was chronicled



LUCIAN SWIFT, JR., BUSINESS MANAGER JOURNAL.

therein, and with it the astonishing fact that they had come through by dog train in sixteen days, a distance of 600 miles. "But we predict that the railroads will cover this journey in almost as many hours," sagely opined the *Express*, and a third of a century has seen the fact well-nigh realized. The *Express* had a circulation that sometimes mounted up into the hundreds.

From such a beginning has grown the present excellent press of Minneapolis. Two English dailies of metropolitan importance are published, the *Tribune* in the morning field rivaling its older peep o' day competitors in the West, while the *Journal* has far outstripped all the other evening publications in the Northwest, both in circulation and in the scope of its columns. The *Tribune* is owned and controlled by Alden J. Blethen, a Kansas City gentleman, who recently foresaw that Minneapolis would run ahead in the race with the city on the Big Muddy, and two years ago purchased the entire *Tribune* plant and good will in company with Will E.



HARRY W. HAWLEY, EDITOR EVENING JOURNAL.

Haskell, of Boston. Mr. Haskell recently sold out his share in the paper for a small fortune and departed for Europe, leaving his associate in full possession of one of the best pieces of newspaper property in the West. The *Evening Journal* is owned by a stock company, composed of A. J. Blethen, H. W. Hawley and Lucian Swift, Jr., Mr. Hawley being managing editor and Mr. Swift the business manager.

There are a number of excellent publications in special fields. The *Northwestern Miller*, under the able manage-



C. H. DU BOIS, EDITOR SATURDAY EVENING SPECTATOR.

ment of Charles M. Palmer, has attained an importance as a journal devoted to flour milling interests which reaches round the world. It is exclusively a Minneapolis feature, having been begotten here in the greatest flouring center of the world and of the direct needs of a business employing tens of millions of dollars and laying the bread-eating peoples of the globe under contribution. The *Northwest Trade* is a journal devoted to the interests of the many industries of both Minneapolis and St. Paul. C. E. Haynes, formerly of the New York *Tribune*, is the editor and proprietor. *Farm, Stock and Home* is an agricultural publication which has gained a permanent place in the Northwest. Col. John



CHAS. E. HAYNES, PUBLISHER NORTHWEST TRADE.

H. Stevens, the pioneer of Minneapolis, and one of the most widely-known men of the West, is the editor. The *Saturday Spectator* is a weekly family journal, established in 1879 by C. H. Du Bois, adopting a high standard at the start, and aiming steadily higher, it has become a paper creditable alike to itself and to the taste of those who read it. The *Mississippi Valley Lumberman and Manufacturer*, edited by Col. Platt B. Walker, is devoted to the lumber interests of the Northwest.

Other special publications are the *Commercial Bulletin*,



CHAS. E. BALDWIN, EDITOR NORTHWESTERN ARCHITECT.

the *Daily Market Record*, the *Housekeeper*, the *Irish Standard*, the *Merchants' and Manufacturers' Trade Monthly*, the *Mercury*, the *Minnesota Farmer*, the *News Letter*, the *Northwestern Architect*, the *Poultry and Farm Journal*, *Wood and Iron*, the *South Minneapolis News*, the *Review*, a temperance journal, the *Journal of Music*, the *Elocutionary Monthly*, etc. The religious element is represented by the *Free Baptist*, *Our Church*, and the *Northwestern Presbyterian*. There are a large number of foreign publications; in addition, the principal being



C. M. PALMER, PUBLISHER NORTHWESTERN MILLER.



H. C. CHAPIN, MINNEAPOLIS EDITOR PIONEER PRESS.

in the German, French and Scandinavian languages.

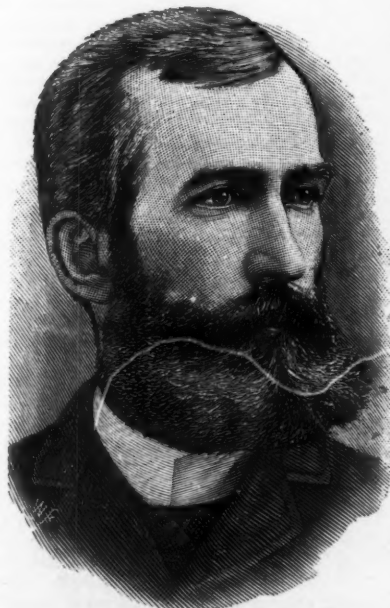
The newspaper field in Minneapolis has proved an excellent hot-bed for ambitious publications, and many have been sprouted in its congenial soil which have not thriven hugely when transplanted. The advertising fakir who can make a small amount of original editorial cover an immense amount of paid notices has frequently swooped down and gathered in a good harvest with



HARRY T. BLACK, MINNEAPOLIS EDITOR GLOBE.

pseudo newspapers that only lived long enough to be forgotten, and political feuds have caused several partisan sheets of unlimited gall and brief longevity to appear and disappear.

There is a field for more English dailies, which is beginning to attract the attention of far-seeing journalists and capitalists, especially in the evening line. The popu-



J. NEWTON NIND, CORRESPONDENT AND MANAGER OF THE PANORAMA.

lation of Minneapolis contains a rather unusual percentage of working people, the necessities of whose employment take them from their homes early in the morning before a morning sheet could be read, and who are thereby forced to depend upon their evening paper for their news. They are an intelligent and thrifty class, and inclined to be critical withal in their judgment of the journalist and his efforts. There is a certain limitation in this field caused by the foreign element, which is very large, and which from taste or necessity tends to the patronage of papers published in its native tongues, but this objection is growing constantly less as the immigrant becomes Americanized, even the steady inflow of new-comers from the Old World failing to offset the steady tendency of the German and the Scandinavian to become a full-fledged American. The opening for class journals, in specialties not represented at present except in a general way, is also a good one. Briefly, Minneapolis is in regard to journalism as with wheat, on the bull side of the market, and men with good brains to sell, find the demand ahead of the supply.

A. C. HARRIS.

I. C. Seeley's Residence.

The residence of Mr. I. C. Seeley is located at No. 135 Grant Street, at the head of Second Avenue South, having a fine and unobstructed view of the avenue and Grant Street. The house is built on plans designed by L. S. Buffington, architect, bordering on Queen Anne style, with wide, roomy porches and numerous large windows of plate glass. The vestibule doors are of oak, and have the upper half supplied with panels of stained glass, designed by John La Farge. The front hall is wainscoted in oak and mahogany, the ceiling being paneled by heavy beams of mahogany and oak, the panels being filled with Lincrusta Walton. An oak staircase is highly ornamented and of unique design, with a carved and upholstered seat fronting a fire-place. The mantel, with mirror reaching to the ceiling, is heavily carved oak and mahogany, finished with bronze tiles and frieze in high relief. The walls are covered by Lincrusta Walton. On the left of the hall, entering by a wide draped doorway, is the library in oak wainscoting, bookcase and mantel carved, and of the same wood. On the right of the hall is the parlor and dining-room. The parlor is finished in solid mahogany and decorated in Lincrusta Walton and other finishings. The dining-room is of ash and mahogany, with high wainscoting buffet, china closet, and mantel, a toilet room adjoining. The second floor contains five bed-rooms, having toilet-room and ladies' boudoir with fire-places, the larger windows being ornamented with designs of La Farge stained glass. There is also an attic finished in natural pine. Under the entire house is a full basement, eleven feet high, partitioned by brick walls into laundry, vegetable and coal cellars and boiler room. The house is heated by steam, with direct and indirect radiation. The cost was \$15,000.

Residence of Col. J. E. Badger.

This handsome dwelling stands on the northeast corner of Pleasant Avenue and Twenty-second Street, on a site composed of seven lots. The structure is in the Romanesque style. It is built entirely of Kasota stone, with no exterior wood-work of any kind. This gives to the house a strikingly massive and solid appearance, suggestive of a castle. The ground dimensions, exclusive of the porch are 50x68, and the building is two and one-half stories high. The roof is of black slate, and the chimneys, tower and entrance porch are of stone. The main hall connects at the rear with a large side hall, from which continual stairways ascend to the upper floors. From the side hall, the side porch and carriage porch are reached through a large vestibule from which opens a toilet room and coat closets. At the right of the main hall is the drawing-room, and back of the staircase hall is the library. On the left side of the hall is the sitting-room, and beyond this the dining-room. Between the dining-room and the kitchen is the butler's pantry. The second story contains five large sleeping rooms and a bath room. The third story contains a billiard room and a children's play room. In the basement are located laundry, vegetable cellars, wine cellar and furnace room. The interior of the house is



C. A. SMITH.

finished entirely in hard wood—mahogany, quartered oak, cherry and birch. The floors are of hard wood and marble tiling. Each room is provided with a fire-place and there is a large fire-place in the entrance hall.

The rooms are frescoed in tints to harmonize with the furniture, drapery, etc., of the various apartments. The stable is 20x38 feet, two stories and basement, built entirely of stone. The improvements cost about \$40,000.

Peteler Portable Railway Manufacturing Company.

This establishment, employing eighty-seven men, situated at Lyndale Avenue Siding, in Minneapolis, turns out eighteen finished cars each day. The factory buildings, covering a block, are of brick, and fitted with latest improved machinery. Between January 15 and March 14, of this year, the firm received orders for 1,200 cars from contractors, miners and coal companies. Three patents on recent improvements

have just reached the company.

Special attention is called to the advertisement of Alworth's Real Estate and Abstract Office of Duluth, Minn



J. T. ELWELL.

PROPOSED PARK AT MINNEHAHA FALLS.

The inauguration of the work of park construction in any city involves inevitably the discovery of lost opportunities which seem so much more desirable than anything that is still available, that the regret and chagrin excited by their loss is liable to exert a paralyzing effect on the efforts to make the most of those which remain.

A chief reason for this is found in the fact, that however sanguine the inhabitants may be of the future growth of their city, they rarely attain a realizing conception of the necessary consequence,—that localities which now seem like remote country districts, will in a few years be swallowed up, and their distinctive features lost to sight in the wilderness of intersecting streets, which from year to year will have crept over them like an advancing tide.

No city within my knowledge has taken hold of the park question so vigorously and at so early a stage of her growth as Minneapolis, and yet the first cry which reached my ears when summoned to give professional advice on the subject, was that of mourning that it was no longer possible to secure Nicollet Island.

In reality this is much less a misfortune than most people are apt to think it.

The Island, in its topographical features, affords many advantages for park construction, and its central position would have made it a delightful resort for the dwellers in the adjacent densely peopled business districts on both sides of the river. But the best residence quarters are already far removed from it, and it can only be reached from them, by a long drive through the busiest streets in the city. Its improvement as a park would have interfered very seriously with business traffic, just as the Commons in Boston is found to do, now that business is infringing upon its borders; and moreover, it would have failed to pay for itself by the increased taxable value of adjacent property, since the estates on the opposite shores would have been in no wise benefited by the improvement.

Chicago had three times the population of Minneapolis at the time she began her park system. She lost the opportunity which Minneapolis has secured of having a number of small parks for pedestrians in different parts of her densely peopled districts, and no one of her large parks except Lincoln Park is less than six miles from the business centre of the city.

Minneapolis has thus far done a noble work in park construction, and is already reaping the reward in the increased value of her property, and the wide reputation she has gained by her timely provision for future attractive interest and beauty.

This has been so clearly demonstrated that no question need now be raised on the ground of expediency, as to the wisdom of competing the system so judiciously begun by availing herself of the advantages which Nature affords for the construction of similar works of greater extent and more picturesque character, in positions where they cannot conflict with business interests.

Without entering at present upon the consideration of the number and location of the larger parks which will eventually be required the necessity of immediate attention to the claims of the vicinity of Minnehaha Falls is too obvious, and the risk involved in further delay is too threatening, to need enforcement by argument. The opportunity for a park on both sides of the Mississippi at this point (if St. Paul and Minneapolis will unite in the work) is one which could not be equalled elsewhere in the combination of graceful and picturesque natural scenery comprised within its limits. But whatever may be accomplished on the eastern side of the river, the future value of Minnehaha as a park for Minneapolis, to be connected by a boulevard with the system of lake-shore drives, and another running north, up the river bank, is beyond any possibility of estimate by

comparison with existing works elsewhere:—for, besides the positive value of its intrinsic attractions, if developed and preserved for all time as a chief ornament of the city, —it must be remembered that to the outside world it is

opportunity for exquisite landscape effects as are far beyond the reach of human art or engineering skill, and one invested with a halo of poetic interest which alone would suffice to make it an act of vandalism to attempt to make any essential change of their natural features. The Falls themselves should be preserved exactly as Nature has formed them. The least effort to add to their attractions by artificial decoration, or by any means that would detract from their native wildness would be simply a desecration.

As a means of still further developing this character by shutting out incongruous objects, the banks of the stream immediately above the Falls should be thickly planted with trees and shrubbery, to conceal so far as possible, the road and railroad which cross the stream but a few rods above. For this purpose only such trees and plants should be used as would harmonize with the native growth, and every appearance of formal arrangement should be carefully avoided. The effect would be that when the morning sun was shining full upon the scene, the beauty of the waterfall and its adjacent features would be more strongly developed by the background of luxuriant foliage, and the shutting out of the tame and uninteresting view of the open country beyond; and at a later hour when the shadows fell upon it, the Falls would still form the objective point, gleaming out from the dark mass of overhanging foliage above it.

The same principle should govern the treatment of the high bank which forms the right shore of the stream from the Falls to its outlet in the Mississippi.

Every species of artificial decoration should be vigorously excluded, and every effort made to preserve and develop the luxuriant beauty of the native forest which now covers the slope. Advantage might be taken of such favorable opportunities as the nature of the ground afforded, for the construction here and there of a winding footpath from the top of the bank to the stream below, and at any favorable point commanding a fine view or a pretty vista, a simple rustic seat might be placed.

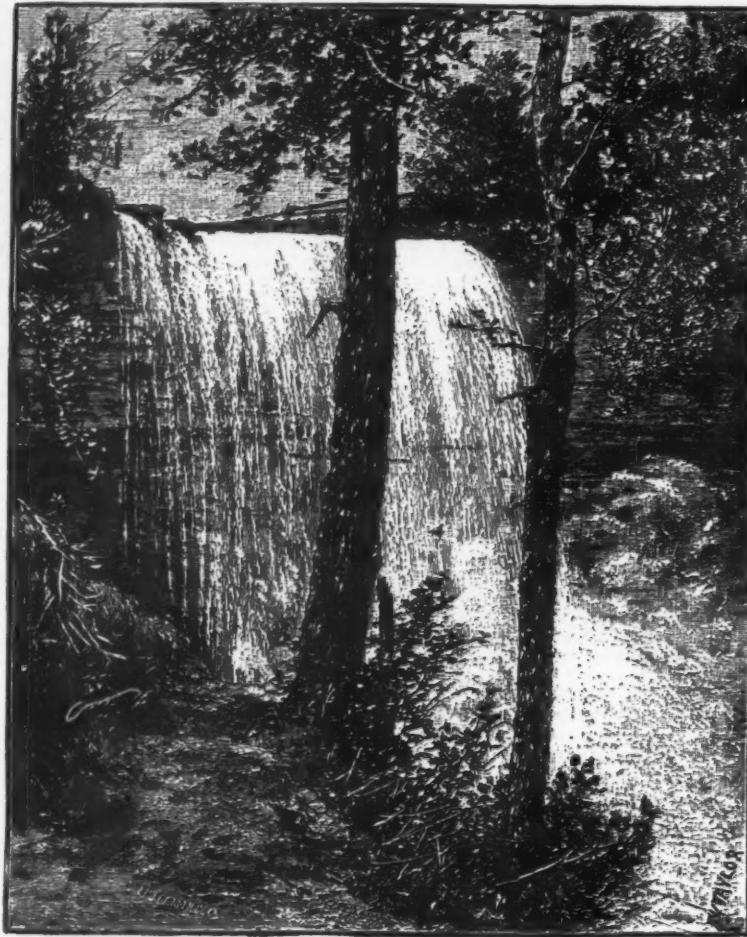
The stream might be spanned by a bridge of similar character, and the obvious utility and necessity of such structures would render them fitting adjuncts to the scene. But the introduction of any form of garden ornament for the purpose of decoration, would be simply an impertinent intrusion.

The area of the park would necessarily be bounded on the west by Minnehaha Avenue, and on the east by the Mississippi River. The space between is nearly or quite half a mile at the narrowest point, and widens rapidly as we go north, affording abundant room and excellent opportunity for every variety of park scenery.

The park should connect on the south with the Military Reservation and extend to the northward along the river shore as far as possible, and from its northern extremity a fine avenue or boulevard should be carried along the top of the bank towards the city, and the whole of the bank from the avenue to the river shore preserved as public property.

Not a tree should be removed from the rich garniture with which Nature has clothed the banks, except under direction of a forester for the better development of those that remain.

From the west side of the park another boulevard should follow up the general course of the Minnehaha, past Lake Amelia, and through the new suburb of Washburn Park, to unite at Lake Harriet with the system of lake shore drives, thus completing a circuit of nearly or quite twenty miles of parkways, no portion of which would be more than six miles from the city, and everywhere easily accessible from the best residence districts. Chicago has a similar continuous line of boulevards encircling the city and connecting her great parks, but no better conception of the value of our opportunity can be attained than by a comparison of those monotonous,



MINNEHAHA FALLS.—[From a sketch by Frank Taylor.]

classic ground, and the failure to secure and preserve it will be an indelible stigma on the name of Minneapolis.

The natural features of the place are such as to render it admirably adapted to the purposes of a park, in which the charm of seclusion from the artificial life of the city amid the most attractive features of natural scenery, may be secured in a manner very rarely attainable within such easy access of busy life. The Falls themselves



MINNEHAHA CREEK, BELOW THE FALLS.—[From a sketch by James Anderson.]

comprise no such element of grandeur or sublimity as Niagara. They are simply picturesque, and afford in connection with the corresponding features which mark the course of the stream below to its outlet in the river, such

go has a similar continuous line of boulevards encircling the city and connecting her great parks, but no better conception of the value of our opportunity can be attained than by a comparison of those monotonous,

straight avenues, over dead level prairie, without the relief of a single natural feature to break the dreary uniformity, with the endless variety of graceful and picturesque scenes of hills and valley, river and lake, prairie and forest which we have at our command.

In whatever light we consider the question, whether esthetically, as a means of adding incalculably to the beauty of the future metropolis, or financially as the surest method of increasing the value of a very large territory—the conclusion is the same.

If then we consider the alternative, that unless thus improved the most attractive portion of the area is certain to become a moral cesspool, of which its present condition is fearfully ominous, we cannot escape the conviction that man never gave such an exhibition of niggardly and short-sighted policy as ours will be if we decline the acceptance of the treasures which Nature offers with such lavish hand.

W. S. C. CLEVELAND.

ORIENTAL ART IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Among the illustrations in this number of THE NORTHWEST are two cuts of the interior of the delightful Turkish, or Oriental private apartments of Mr. J. S. Bradstreet, in Minneapolis.

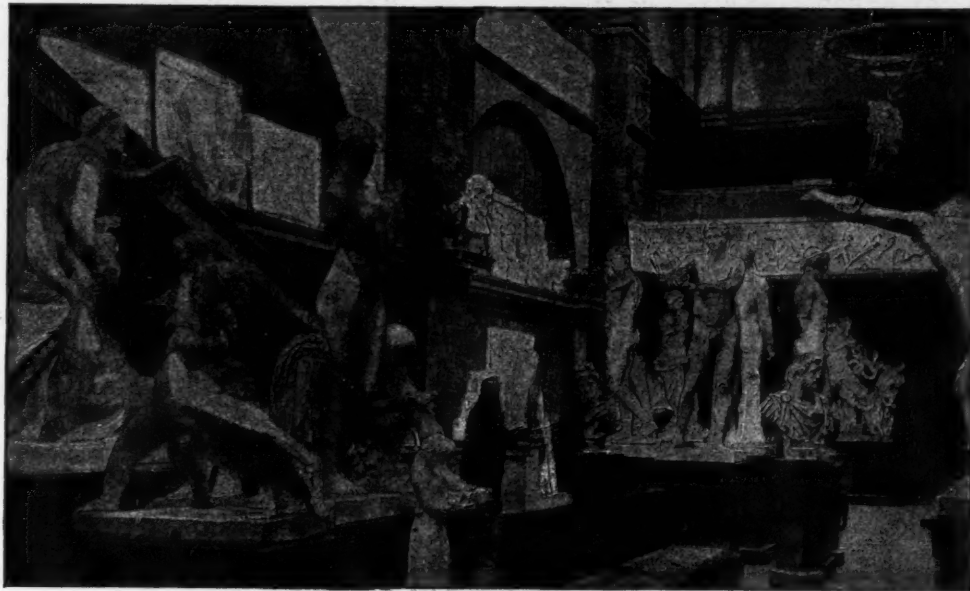
Mr. Bradstreet himself has been one of the powers that have done most to make Minneapolis what she is to-day, and the traces of his hand are to be seen in all that is best in the interior decoration of the finest residences in the city. This apartment itself is charmingly quaint, the prevailing tone of color being a soft olive green with which everything in the decoration is in perfect harmony. Over the windows, in the mantel, in the alcove in which is set the bed, the woodwork is carved into graceful Turkish arches. Round the walls, as a frieze, runs a series of texts from the Koran in the inimitably picturesque character of flowing Arabic, and the swarthy form of the gaunt, scarlet-mantled Bedouin seated on

his camel on the mantel, supplies a beautiful bit of color in the shadows of the angle of the room. From the ceiling of open woodwork in Arabesque design hang three lamps or chandeliers of perforated brass work from Is. pahan. Tall vases of the same charming work stand on the mantel and in alcoves, with many another delightful bit of Oriental bric-a-brac. Here hangs a splendid old helmet, iron inlaid with beaten gold, from Teheran.

which connect the two cities the distance from station to station is about ten miles. Between the thickly-built portions of one place and those of the other there is less than five miles of space, and this is by no means open space, devoted to farming. On the contrary, it is pretty much all platted in building lots, and is to a great extent already occupied with suburban villages, colleges, State institutions, manufactories, railroad shops and freight

transfer yards. There is no ground in this inter-urban district that does not belong to one or the other of the two great municipalities, for their boundaries are contiguous. No prophet is needed to foresee in the near future the time when all the region lying within a belt two or three miles wide, traversed by the railways which afford frequent and rapid transit between St. Paul and Minneapolis, will be occupied with a continuous city growth. Progressive men in both cities, seeing that this must inevitably come, believe that it is for the interest of both to encourage all movements to hasten the development of the inter-urban region, in order that old antagonisms may the sooner be forgotten, and the two cities may become practically one, so far as efforts and influence are concerned to spread their trade and to increase their power as a commercial and intellectual center.

The inter-urban district is high, well-drained, and entirely free from all influences injurious to health. In its natural condition it was partly prairie and partly woodland, and this diversity has been turned to good account in laying out a number of handsome residence suburbs called parks, where winding roads run through shady glens and emerge now and then into sunny open spaces commanding wide and picturesque views of these attractive nuclei of semi-rural population, lying within sound of the city church bells. The best known are Prospect Park, nearest to Minneapolis, St. Anthony Park, North St. Anthony Park, Union Park and Merriam Park,

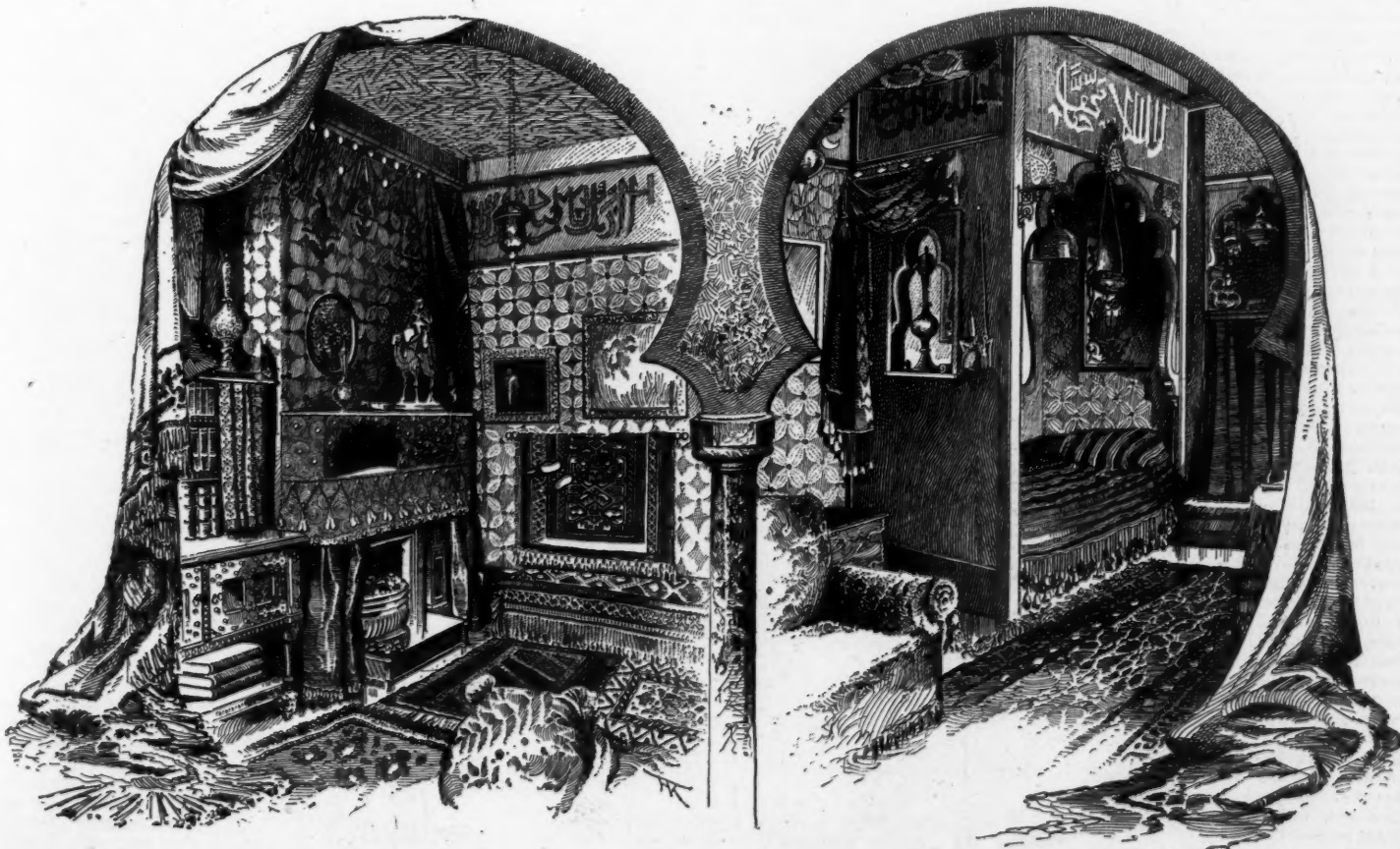


A VIEW IN THE ART GALLERY OF THE MINNEAPOLIS INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.
[From a photo by Jacoby.]

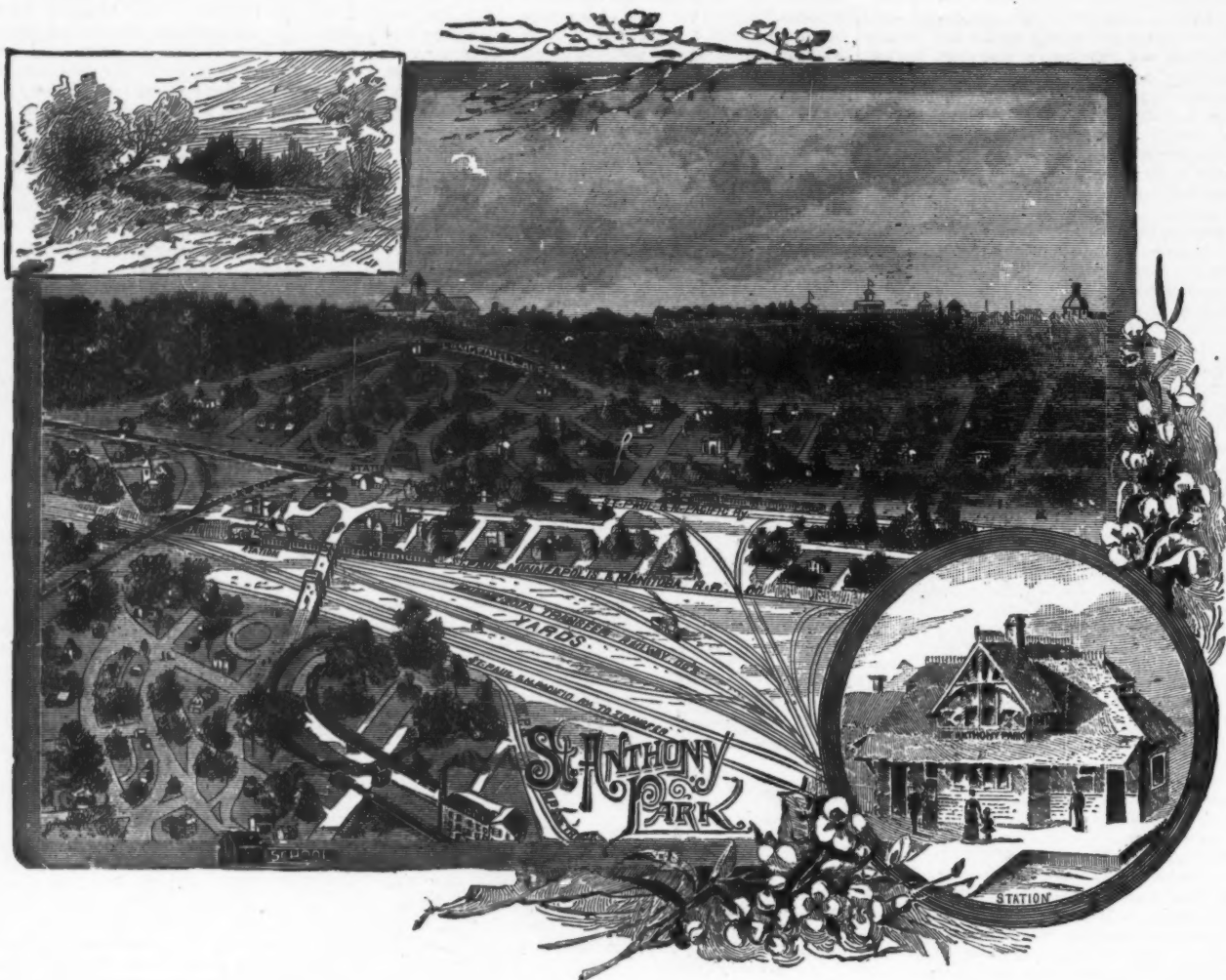
There stands a graceful vase, perhaps, or water bottle made at Delhi in the time of the Moguls. Behind the draperies of the windows shine rich pieces of stained glass, and the floors and couches and tables are covered with superb Bokhara, Kashmiri and Condahari rugs. The whole effect is very rich, but entirely quiet, very harmonious and very quaint.

THE INTER-URBAN DISTRICT.

From the post-office in Minneapolis to the post-office in the neighboring city of St. Paul, the distance in a straight line is a little over eight miles. By the railways



ORIENTAL CORNERS IN MR. JOHN S. BRADSTREET'S PRIVATE APARTMENTS, MINNEAPOLIS.—[From a photo by Brush.]



about midway between the two cities, and distant only ten or fifteen minutes by rail from each, and Macalester Park, Hamline and the villas around Lake Como, nearer St. Paul. A little off the direct line between the cities, and lying west of the Mississippi, is a beautiful suburban region surrounding the famous waterfall of Minnehaha.

Through the inter-urban district run three main lines of railway, on each of which there is an hourly train in both directions. A motor line, stopping wherever passengers want to get on or off, will soon be built, and along this line will develop the ligature of solid and continuous growth that is to bind St. Paul and Minneapolis. An unbroken street of business houses will in time extend the whole distance of the motor line. If any one thinks this an extravagant prediction let him go to Chicago and see how long State street is, or traverse Eighth street in Philadelphia, or follow Third avenue in New York way out to Morristown. To be skeptical as to the future of the inter-urban district is either to lack faith in the further growth of the Northwest, or to be ignorant of the dimensions of other important cities. It is not as far from the extreme western limits of Minneapolis to the extreme eastern limits of St. Paul, as from North Chicago to the southern boundary of that city. Why, even Cleveland, with its 250,000 inhabitants, is more than ten miles long—east to west.

Brooklyn stretches along the East River and the Bay of New York for over twenty-five miles, and Philadelphia is thirty miles long from end to end. When we have 500,000 people in these two cities of Minnesota we shall need all the present intervening space to accommodate them.

UNION PARK.

This beautiful combination of knolls, dells, grove and lake is located just half-way between the two great centers of both St. Paul and Minneapolis, distance five mile from either. It is traversed on the north by that

beautiful thoroughfare, University avenue, 120 feet wide, and on the south by St. Anthony avenue and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, on the west by Westwood avenue, starting from the State Fair grounds and terminating at Fort Snelling, on the east by Pomona avenue. It includes forty-one acres, and most of its surface is already occupied by handsome residences and their grounds. The surface of the land is charmingly diversified, rolling in graceful undulations, with no steep hills, nor low, damp vales. Swells and depressions in the most gracefully beautiful lines form the fascinating contour,

and the entire area is carpeted with verdure, as is a smooth, well-kept lawn. State trees of the most desirable varieties shade the spot, and a tiny spring-fed lake is found in the center, as a diamond in rich emerald setting.

The art of an accomplished landscape artist has been utilized to develop the beauties of the park, and he has so laid it out, with wide, winding avenues, tiny parks and boulevard drives, as to not only preserve but to enhance the manifold natural charms. The avenues have been laid out in graceful curves, corresponding with the conformation of the land, and some beautiful effects have been achieved. Lyndhurst avenue, which enters from University avenue, is the main artery, and this a short distance within the park divides in Lyndhurst east and



RESIDENCE OF J. R. McMURRAN, ST. ANTHONY PARK NORTH.



W. W. EASTMAN.

Lynhurst west, pretty "Lake Iris" lying between, The lake is about one and one-half acres in area, and it will be made very beautiful with grassy banks and flowery parterres, and will be improved upon the introduction of city water and sewerage, which will be within the next eighteen months. Other avenues bear the euphonious titles, Pomona, Albion, Feronia, Waltham, Oakley, and Westwood, and the junctions of several of them are dainty little triangular parks, ornamented with plants and flowers. The property lies very high, and from a lofty tower now built, both St. Paul and Minneapolis are visible. The natural drainage is perfect and the best and purest water is found at a depth of about forty feet. The park is now liberally illuminated by the city street lamps. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company has on its "short line" a depot at the southwest corner of the park. There are now thirty-four trains daily, and others will be added as demanded. But thirteen minutes are required to reach the park from the center of either city, and the fare is only seven and one-half cents to either St. Paul or Minneapolis depot, or *vice versa*. The advantage of steam transit over that in crowded horse cars, through dusty streets, can be readily understood. Persons wishing further particulars will find Mr. John G. Hinkel, the proprietor, at his office in the National German-American Bank, St. Paul.

ST. ANTHONY PARK.

St. Anthony Park is laid out in park form, giving unsurpassed locations for houses, and is already finely improved. It has over fifty passenger trains per day stopping at its stations (one station on the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway, and the other on the St. Paul & Northern Pacific Railway), thus furnishing cheap, quick and commodious transportation to both adjoining cities. The fare to either city is but fifteen cents for the round trip on commutation tickets. These advantages have already induced many to locate in St. Anthony Park. About seventy dwellings have been erected, all attractive and home-like, and it is thought that over 100 more will be built during the year 1887. Taxes are light, and prices and terms are favorable.

The St. Anthony Park Company, by its proximity to the Minnesota Transfer, can offer unequalled inducements to manufacturers and wholesale dealers to locate on its private railway tracks. For St. Paul and Minneapolis local freights it has an advantageous contract with the St. Paul & Northern Pacific Railway Company. For general business it shares all the advantages of the Minnesota Transfer, being in direct connection with the Minnesota Transfer Railway Company's yards, which are and always will be the central point of business for the railway system of the Northwest, since all the leading railways are represented here.

The improvements made in the park during 1886 were, for buildings, \$160,000; for streets, bridges, etc., \$40,000. The property is owned by the St. Anthony Park Company. Charles H. Pratt, President; William R. Marshall, Vice President; Anson Blake, Secretary and Treasurer; F. W. Pickard, Agent (at park). Offices: Room 44, Minnesota Loan and Trust Company's Building, Minneapolis, Minn., and 317 Jackson street, St. Paul, Minn.

Residence of J. R. McMurrin, St. Anthony Park North.

Mr. J. R. McMurrin, of McClung, McMurrin & Co., Real Estate, will break ground early in April for the construction of the most palatial residence yet erected in the inter-urban district.

Mr. McMurrin has wisely selected as a site for his residence the most commanding situation adjacent to the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The site selected is the most beautiful of the many fine building points in St. Anthony Park north, overlooking the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, covered with magnificent forest trees, and destined by nature for a residence of this character.

The plans of the building, by Messrs. Hodgson & Stem, have been entered with the famous Salmagundi Club, of New York. The exterior finish will be of wood and terra cotta, the apex of the towers finished in hammered copper. Foundation walls and porte cochere of variegated boulders.

The entrance is by the porte cochere to the veranda and main entrance, leading to the main hall or atrium, 20x30, around which are grouped the reception room, parlor, library, dining room, breakfast room, and family room, all of which open into the main hall.

The main hall is open full to the skylight in the roof, and is surrounded by a balcony on the upper floor. The skylight is of stained glass, which furnishes a soft and beautiful light to the entire central portion of the house. The main hall will

be furnished in antique oak, reception room in ebony, parlors in mahogany, library, dining room, breakfast room and family rooms in cherry.

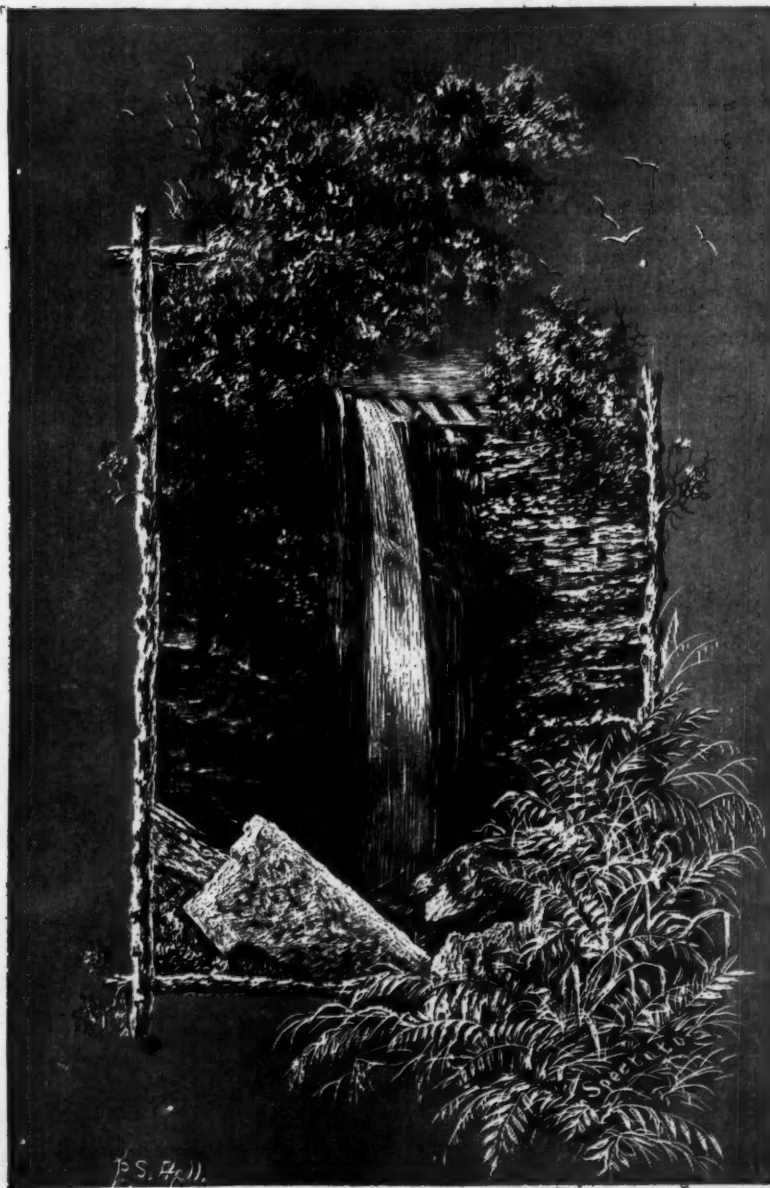
The entrance to the chambers, billiard room etc., on the upper floor, is from the balcony surrounding the main hall. These rooms will be furnished on the same liberal scale as those below.

The house will be heated by steam and lighted throughout with incandescent lamps. The estimated cost of the structure is \$25,000.

Those wishing homes in this beautiful suburb may address Mr. B. F. Meek, Jr., St. Anthony Park, who is the authorized agent for the property.

An Extensive Lumber Concern.

The enterprising firm of Nelson, Tenney & Co., manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in lumber, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, etc., office 334 Hennepin avenue (Kasota building), is known throughout Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Montana, through all of which territory their business extends. The firm is composed of B. F. Nelson, W. M. Tenney, H. W. McNair and H. B. Frey, all of them practical lumbermen and identified with the lumbering interests of this section for many years past. They employ altogether about 300 men, which is some indication of the business done by them. They have lately refitted their steam gang saw mills, and added all the latest improved machinery at great expense, and now can manufacture about 2,000,000 feet during the sawing season. They carry a large and varied assortment of lumber, which is piled on their yards just above Broadway, between Monroe Street and the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway, occupying about twenty acres, at which place they have a fine planing mill, and with over half a mile of private side-track in their yards, they are able to ship lumber in as good shape and as promptly as any of their competitors. They are also owners of large tracts of pine lands, and run large crews cutting timber during the winter.



MINNEAPOLIS.—FAWN'S LEAP FALLS, PROSPECT PARK.—[From a sketch by P. S. Hall.]



MINNEAPOLIS.—FOURTH STREET, VIEW FROM NICOLLET AVENUE.—[From a photo by Chas. F. Barber.]

HOW TO EAT WISELY.

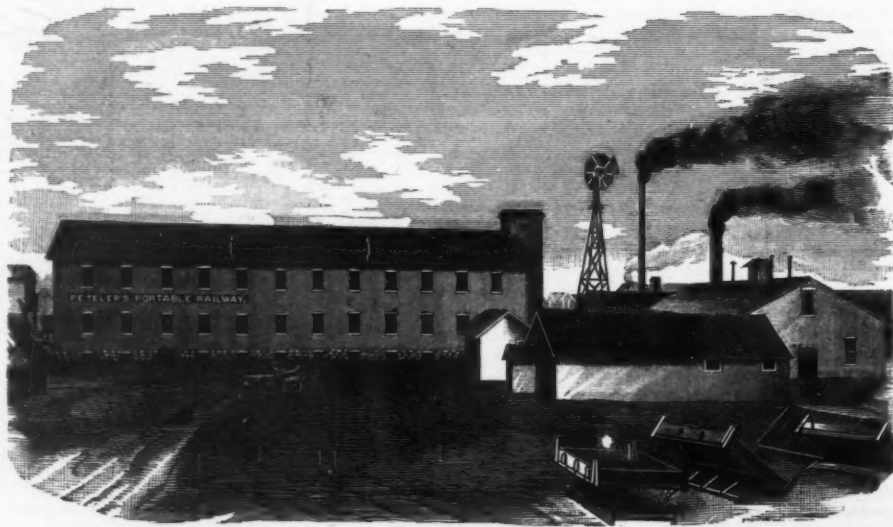
Hall's Journal of Health says: As a universal rule in health, and with very rare exceptions in disease, that is best to be eaten; which the appetite craves or the taste relishes. Persons rarely err in the quality of food eaten; nature's instincts are the wisest regulators in this respect. The great sources of mischief from eating are three—quantity, frequency and rapidity—and from these come the horrible dyspepsias which make human life a burden, a torture, a living death. By eating fast, the stomach, like a bottle being filled through a funnel, is full and overflowing before we know it. But the most important reason is, the food is swallowed before time has been allowed to divide it in sufficiently small pieces with the teeth; for, like ice in a tumbler of water, the smaller the bits are the sooner are they dissolved. It has been seen with the naked eye that if solid food is cut up in pieces small as half a pea, it digests almost as soon, without being chewed at all, as if it had been well masticated. The best plan, therefore is for all persons to thus comminute their food; for, even if it is well chewed, the comminution is no injury, while it is of very great importance in case of hurry, forgetfulness or bad teeth. Cheerful conversation prevents rapid eating. It requires about five hours for a common meal to dissolve and pass out of the stomach, during which time this organ is incessantly at work, when it must have repose, after such a length of effort. Hence persons should not eat within less than a five-hour interval. The heart itself is at rest more than one-third of its time. The brain perishes without repose. Never force food on the stomach. All are tired when night comes. Every muscle of the body is weary and looks to the bed; but just as well lie down to rest every other part of the body, if we by a hearty meal give the stomach five hours' work, which in its weak state requires a much longer time to perform than at an earlier hour

of the day, it is like imposing upon a servant a full day's labor just at the close of a hard day's work. Hence the un wisdom of eating heartily late in the day or evening; and no wonder it has cost many a man his life. Always breakfast before work or exercise. No laborer or active person should eat an atom later than sundown, and then it should not be over half the midday meal. Persons of sedentary habits, or who are at all ailing should take absolutely nothing for supper beyond a single piece of cold stale bread and butter, or a ship biscuit with a single cup of warm drink. Such a supper will always give better sleep and prepare for a heartier breakfast, with the advantage of having the exercise of the whole day to grind it up and extract its nutriment. Never eat without an inclination.

SHE GIVES THE WHOLE BUSINESS AWAY.

For the benefit of the entire masculine sex who have puzzled over the problem of the bustle, and wondered why women will wear the thing, ever since bustles were first thought of, I want to say right here that the philosophy of the bustle, the reason why women stick to the hump with more loyalty than they show their church, their country or their lovers, is that it makes their waist look smaller. The bigger and more sudden the swell the smaller the waist will look, and that's the whole business.—*Clara Belle*.

She—"I don't see why women shouldn't make as good swimmers as men." He—"Yes—but you see a swimmer has to keep his mouth shut."—*Life*.

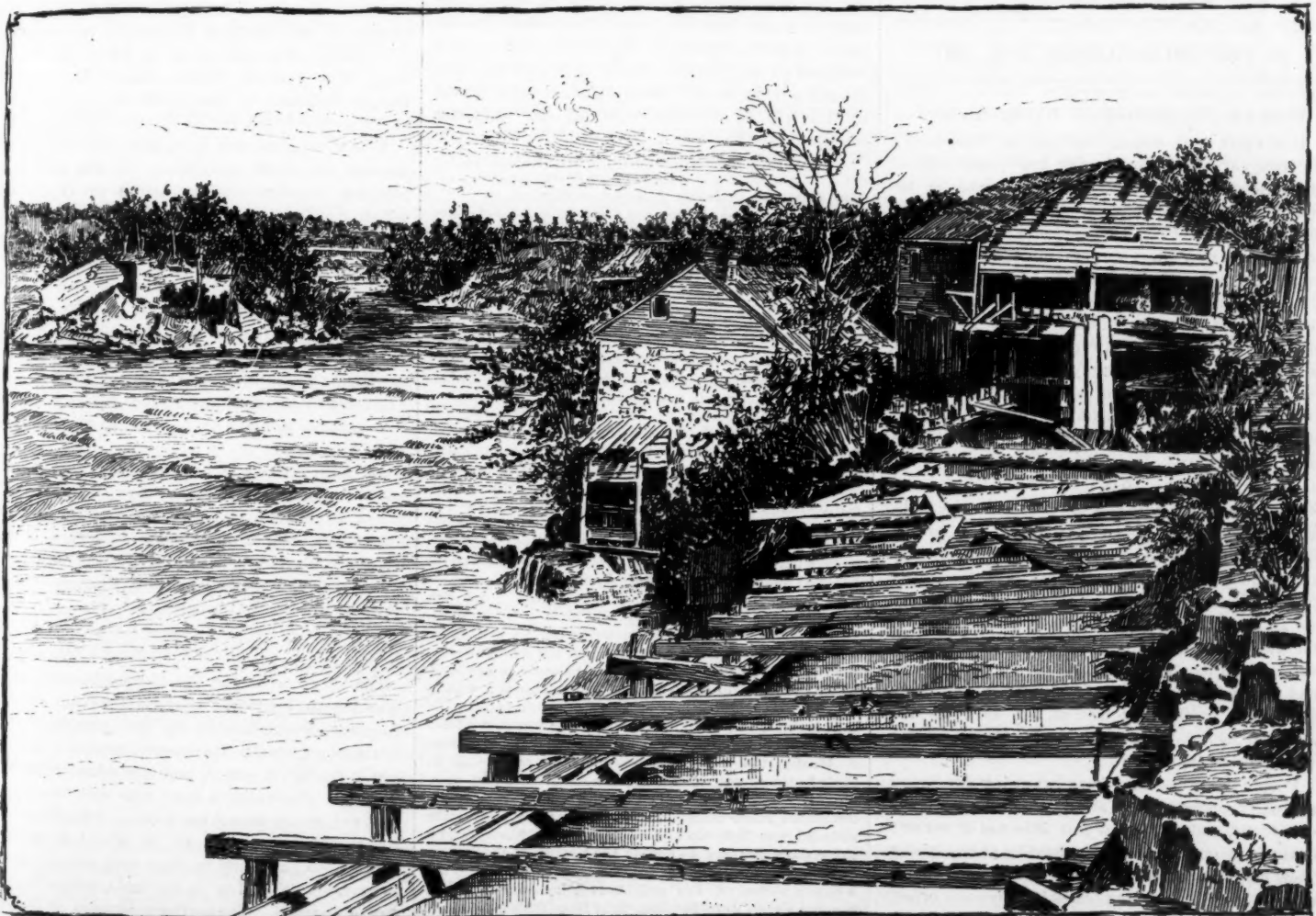


MINNEAPOLIS.—THE PETELER PORTABLE RAILWAY MANUFACTURING CO.'S BUILDINGS.



BATTLE OF ATLANTA PANORAMA, MINNEAPOLIS.—ONE VIEW OF THE BATTLE.

THE ABOVE IS A GREATLY REDUCED SKETCH OF ONE PORTION OF THE PANORAMA, SHOWING ABOUT ONE-TWELFTH PART OF THE WHOLE CANVASS. THE BREASTWORKS SHOWN ARE THOSE OF THE CONFEDERATES, INTO WHICH THE UNION TROOPS MOVED THE DAY BEFORE THE BATTLE OF THE 22D.



MINNEAPOLIS MILLS IN 1857—VIEW LOOKING SOUTH FROM THE FALLS.

1. GOVERNMENT FLOUR MILL ERECTED IN 1820-21. 2. SAWMILL ERECTED ABOUT 1835, OCCUPIED IN 1857 BY BROWN, HUEY & FRIDLEY. 3. CHEEVERS' TOWER IN "CHEEVERTOWN" VICINITY OF THE UNIVERSITY. 4. LOWER BRIDGE ERECTED 1856-7, SWEEPED OUT BY FRESHET IN 1857. 5. SPIRIT ISLAND. 6. PORTION STATE UNIVERSITY.

The Northwest

ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Entered for transmission through the mails at second-class rates.

E. V. SMALLEY, - EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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NEGOTIATE RAILROAD LOANS.
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL,
RECEIVE THE ACCOUNTS OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND CORPORATIONS

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS, APRIL, 1887.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN WASHINGTON.

It is a pity that woman suffrage in Washington Territory, after existing for over two years without any serious objections to the new extension of the franchise being developed, should be summarily abolished by a judicial decision based on a mere technicality. Some extra smart lawyers discovered that the new suffrage law did not in its title comply with the Territorial constitution. It appears that the constitution says that every statute shall express its purport clearly in its title. The law extending the suffrage to women was entitled simply an act to amend a certain specified section of the general election law. On this point a case was made up and brought before the Territorial district court and two judges decided that the law was unconstitutional because of the defect in its title. To a man whose mind is not wrapped up in the dust and cobwebs of legal technicalities this decision looks very stupid. A broader judicial intellect would have held, that while the constitutional provision was mandatory upon the legislature, its disregard through negligence could not vitiate all the operations and results of a statute in force for two years. Public policy ought to have some weight with the dictum of the bench. It certainly had none when these two Washington judges threw the shadow of illegality over all the elections and all the doings of public officers in the Territory since women first voted.

People in the east have been watching the woman suffrage experiment in Washington with a good deal of interest, and will regret that it is not to continue until either endorsed or condemned by public opinion. Thus far it has made many new friends and no new antagonists. The polling places have been as orderly as church meetings, and the general influence of the female vote has been in the direction of good government and good morals. Some inconvenience has

been experienced by women drawn upon juries, and many women have refused to take the trouble to vote, but a large majority of the women voters went to the polls at the last election, which was hotly contested by candidates for county officers and for delegates to congress. From what we can learn of the sentiment of the newly enfranchised voters by reading the newspapers of the Territory, we should say that fully two thirds of them valued their new privilege and feel that it has been unfairly withdrawn from them. It is argued with a good deal of force that the right to vote causes women to read, talk and think about public affairs and broadens their minds by leading them into other channels than the trivialities of fashions and personal gossip. Of course, men who think that woman's much talked of "sphere" is limited to bearing children and being either a kitchen drudge or a parlor ornament, will not be at all impressed by this argument. They cannot well deny, however, that the enfranchisement of the female sex is in line with the general intellectual progress of the age.

A GREAT EVENT FOR WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

In the latter part of May the Cascade division of the Northern Pacific railroad will be opened across the Cascade Mountains by means of a temporary switchback line, which will be used until the long tunnel under Stampede Pass is completed. Eastern and Western Washington, heretofore separated from each other by a mountain barrier so formidable that it has not even been practicable to keep open a good wagon road across it, will be brought into close communication and intimate business relations of great mutual advantage. It is fitting that an event of such importance to the future welfare of the entire Territory should be worthily celebrated. Mr. Ezra Meeker, the well-known hop-grower of the Puyallup Valley, lately published a letter proposing that the celebration should be held on the summit of the Pass, over the great tunnel, on the Fourth of July. This suggestion has been very cordially received by the people of both sections of Washington, and warmly endorsed by the Northern Pacific management. The following letter from General Manager Oakes on the subject will be of interest to all our numerous readers in the Territory:

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD,
St. PAUL, March 3d, 1887.

Hon. E. Meeker, Puyallup, Washington Territory:

DEAR SIR:—I have received your letter of February 14th, and have read with much interest your suggestion made therein, and also in a communication recently published in the *Oregonian*, that the completion of the Cascade division of the Northern Pacific railroad be celebrated by a reunion of the people of Eastern and Western Washington, to be held on the Fourth of July, on the summit of the Cascade Mountains, near the great Stampede Pass tunnel. Your plan has my hearty approval, and I can assure you that the management of the Northern Pacific will co-operate with the people of Washington to make the celebration worthy of the importance to the future progress and welfare of the Territory of the event we commemorate. We will make an excursion rate of one fare for the round trip from all points reached by our lines, and will request other transcontinental lines operating in the Territory to do the same thing, in order that the people of the lower Sound and those of the country south of Snake River may have equal advantages for attending the celebration with those living at points on the Northern Pacific.

No event in the history of Washington since the organization of the Territory has been of such significance and of such lasting consequence as will be the final triumph of the locomotive and the steel rail over the immense natural barrier of the Cascade Mountains, which has hitherto stood like an insurmountable wall in the way of the unity and progress of your people. So formidable is this barrier that not even a wagon road has been kept continuously open across it. The two sections of Washington have been isolated from each other in their business activities and their social life, and communication between them has only been possible by a circuitous route outside the Territory. Even after the railroad was built up the Yakima Valley it required a three days' journey to enable the people of that valley to reach the towns on the Sound almost in view from the western slopes of the neighboring mountains whose eastern slopes were in plain sight from their own doors. No people can fully develop their industries and make the most of natural resources when thus hampered by obstacles to their free inter-communication. Washington

must always regard her parent State of Oregon with peculiar affection, but Washington has a destiny of her own to achieve as one of the great commonwealths of the American Union, and she cannot afford to have the commerce between the productive grain fields, pasture lands and mines of her interior and the sea ports on her incomparable harbor of Puget Sound continue to depend upon the transportation lines of another State. The opening of the Cascade division means commercial emancipation and a new career of rapid development for both sections of your Territory. I believe it will cause all your towns and all your varied business interests to enter upon a new era of great prosperity.

The Northern Pacific railroad, which is about to furnish Washington with the long desired highway between her Western and Eastern divisions, was the pioneer road in your Territory, and, I believe, has done more than all other agencies combined to bring you population and wealth. To construct the Cascade division in the face of a persistent effort in congress to forfeit the land grant rightfully and legally attaching it, has not been a light task, and has required no small amount of courage and faith in the future of your Territory on the part of the directors and other financial supporters of the Northern Pacific in the East. That effort, I am sorry to say, was endorsed and fostered by a strong political movement in Washington Territory, so that our enterprise had to go forward harrassed by attacks both in front and rear. I am convinced that many of the citizens of Washington who aided in embarrassing the construction of the Cascade division did so from an error in judgment, when somewhat blinded by political feeling, and that they will now rejoice with the steadfast friends of the Northern Pacific at the completion of the great highway from the East to Puget Sound on the line marked out by your first governor, Isaac I. Stevens.

If my duties permit, I shall take great pleasure in attending the celebration on the summit of the Cascade Mountains, and I have no doubt that the people of both sections of the Territory will cordially endorse your very appropriate suggestion. Yours truly,

T. F. OAKES.

NEW RAILROADS IN MONTANA.

This is to be a great year for railroad building in Montana. Governor Hauser has lately completed arrangements in New York to prosecute the work on several new branches for the Northern Pacific. The Bitter Root branch will be built from Missoula as far up the valley as Stevensville. The Phillipsburg branch will be built from Drummond to the productive Granite Mountain group of mines at Phillipsburg. The Boulder Valley road will be pushed through to Butte. A branch will leave the main line at Three Rivers and run to the Red Bluff mines.

A new company has been given the right of way through the Crow reservation for the purpose of reaching the rich mining district of Cooke City, which lies just east of the National Park. This company will build from a point on the Northern Pacific west of Billings, and will tap the Rocky Fork coal field, as well as the silver district. This new road, though independent of the Northern Pacific, will be one of its most valuable feeders.

The Montana Central will be opened from Helena to Great Falls this season, and President Hill's extension of the Manitoba system will go a long way into Eastern Montana on its way to meet it before snow flies again.

All this activity in railway operations means additional population, many new business enterprises, an influx of capital for developing the great natural resources of the country—in a word, prosperous times all round for the Territory. We expect to see 25,000 new settlers go into Montana between now and the 1st of October next.

PROBABLE DISMEMBERMENT OF IDAHO.

The bill for annexing the Panhandle of Idaho to Washington Territory, which passed both houses of Congress, was pocketed by the president, and is therefore not a law. He was too ignorant of the situation to venture to veto it, and was evidently afraid to sign it. Naturally a man who was never as far west as Chicago cannot know much of the Territories. Mr. Cleveland appears to be afraid to trust the information given him by other men, and so stretches himself, like King Log in the fable, across the pathway of progress. The northern counties of Idaho are almost deprived of Territorial government, except such local functions as they can themselves perform,

by reason of their separation from the rest of the Territory and its capital at Boise by mountain ranges over which no roads have been constructed. They are obliged to make a three days' journey through Washington and Oregon to get to the seat of government, and this is so expensive that few can undertake it. That section formerly belonged to Washington until an ignorant Congress drew a new boundary line on a meridian of longitude, and they are now unanimous in their desire to be annexed to the political division with which they are practically a unit in their trade and social relations. Probably by next session Mr. Cleveland will have time to post up on the question so he can conscientiously approve a new bill when it shall be sent him.

In the southern part of Idaho there is some agitation in favor of a complete dismemberment of the Territory and the annexation of that portion of it to the State of Nevada. In no other way are the people of Southern Idaho likely to obtain the advantages of State government; their country being mostly desert, with small resources outside of a few mines and its cattle ranges. This arrangement would have the additional merit of giving Nevada a population less glaringly out of proportion to that of the other States of the Union. Proceeding on the assumption that sooner or later the Territory of Idaho must disappear from the map, there is already a movement in Washington Territory to save the beautiful name from extinction, and to appropriate it for the coming State of Washington. The name of Washington is so fully identified with the national capital that it will be confusing for all time to have it attached also to one of the States. On this subject the *Spokane Falls Chronicle* says:

In the matter of statements, announcements and news publications, the name of the state and that of the national capital would be mixed up with annoying frequency. To illustrate: if one should write, "The people of Washington think that the legislation by the senate may be adjudged by reference to the agreement to the caucus committee of both sides, etc." Now which Washington is meant, unless the writer is thoughtful enough at all times to specify, by saying "the senate of the State of Washington," or "the senate of Washington, D. C.?" The telegraph editor writes over the head of a column of miscellaneous items: "Washington News," and unless the detail is very specific, the reader is puzzled to determine whether the events and persons mentioned relate to the national capital or the State on the Pacific coast. The name of Washington is not properly applicable to a State as it is properly speaking the name of a town—Washington—the last syllable "ton" being an abbreviation of "town." It would be just as proper, keeping within the strict meaning of terms, to call this state Whitmanville, as to call it Washington, as the final syllable means about the same thing.

AMONG the few who retained faith in Duluth eventually becoming a large city, owing to its natural advantages, may be mentioned Munger & Markell, who located here in 1869. They have realized well and have not been mistaken in their judgment. Among the public improvements made by this firm is the solid and handsome Grand Opera House block. This block has a frontage of 127 feet on Superior street by 96 feet on Fourth avenue west; is four stories high; is built of solid brick and stone, with iron cornices. It contains the Grand Opera Hall, furnished and fitted in fine style, and has a capacity for seating 1,000 people. On the ground floor there are six stores, and there are twenty-two office rooms in the building. The whole block is heated by steam, lighted by gas and has a hydrant in every room. Munger & Markell are largely interested in the grain elevators located in Duluth; in fact, have been identified with them ever since the first car of wheat arrived here over the Northern Pacific Railroad from the great wheat belt in the Red River Valley.

AN excellent article on the summer resorts in and near the city of Minneapolis, by Milton Pickett, of the *Pioneer Press*, is unavoidably crowded out of this number. It will appear in a future number and will be illustrated by engravings from original sketches by Miss Shaw and Prof. Hayes.



THE *Washington Farmer*, published at North Yakima, Washington Territory, has issued a pictorial number full of good descriptive matter. Send for it if you want to know all about the Yakima Valley and its attractions for settlers.

IN our Duluth article last month, a typographical error made the cost of Mayor Sutphin's great cold-storage house \$4,000 instead of \$40,000. The picture of the building served, however, to correct the mistake of the types, for the reader could easily see that no such structure could be put up for the small sum named.

SAUK RAPIDS, Minnesota, which was almost blown out of existence by a tornado about a year ago, has fully recovered its former business activity. It supports one of the brightest and best edited weekly papers which comes to my notice in a huge pile of exchanges. If such a paper is not evidence of prosperity of a town I don't know what is.

I LOOK to see great activity in three of the Montana towns this season—in Helena because of new railroads starting out in three directions; in Great Falls because the track of the Montana Central will soon reach it; in Missoula by reason of the construction of the Bitter Root Valley branch of the Northern Pacific. I should say that a business man or a laboring man who goes to either of those towns to find a new home will not strike it amiss.

SETTLERS who want to get into a new country in Dakota where there is plenty of good land and plenty of elbow room at present, and where a railroad will be sure to catch up with them in a few months, are advised to look at the region northwest of Carrington, Sykeston and New Rockford. There is a good deal of first-class soil unoccupied in that region, and good reasons exist for thinking that the Sykeston branch of the Northern Pacific will be extended this year.

HARRY P. ROBINSON, late of the editorial staff of the *Minneapolis Tribune*, and well-known to the readers of this magazine as a story and sketch writer, is about to start a weekly called the *Northwestern Railroader*, with offices in both the Twin Cities. It will be a class paper, strictly devoted to the interests of railroads and railroad men of all grades from brakemen up to general managers. Mr. Robinson is a thoroughly-trained and competent journalist, with a broad vein of originality. I wish him the success I am sure he will deserve.

MANY railroad men express the opinion that the inter-state commerce law will not survive the next session of Congress. In some of its provisions it is unquestionably stupid, vague and antagonistic to the natural laws of trade, but I believe enough of it will survive to form a basis of a future national railroad code. The abiding principle asserted by the act is that railroads have to a great extent taken the place of the "king's highway" under the old English common law, and are therefore subject to governmental regulation such as will secure their fair and equal benefits to all classes of people. The provisions against discrimination between persons are sound in theory, but the long and short haul clause is based on a wrong idea. It assumes that the only factor in the cost of moving freight is distance, whereas in fact this is only one element of

expense among many, and is usually not the controlling one. It by no means costs five times as much to transport a ton of freight five hundred miles as it costs to transport it one hundred; nor does it cost one road just as much to haul freight a given distance as it costs another road. Furthermore the government has no right to forbid a road from competing with cheap water transportation by making a lower rate to certain points for that purpose than it can afford to apply to its whole line. This long and short haul clause is mischievous, and will be evaded by the aid of the Commission until it can be repealed.

JOEL BENTON, the poet and magazine writer, contributes to this number of *THE NORTHWEST* an article on the picturesque features of Minneapolis, and a poem on St. Anthony's Falls. Mr. Benton spent a large part of the summer of 1885 in the Red River Valley region of Dakota, and passed the winter of 1885-6 in St. Paul and Minneapolis. His home is at Amenia, New York, where he has a farm, an ancestral house and a big library. His stay in the West bore many literary fruits, the most recent of which are his contributions to this magazine and the following charming little poem in the *March Century*:

DAKOTA.

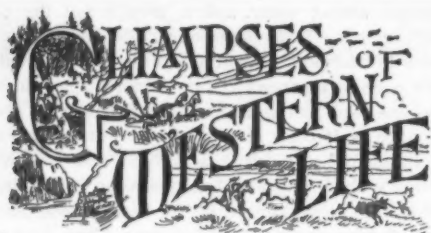
Sea-like in billowy distance, far away
The half-broke prairies stretch on every hand;
How wide the circuit of their summer day—
What measureless acres of primeval land,
Treeless and birdless, by no eyesight spanned!

Looking along the horizon's endless line
Man seems a pigmy in these realms of space;
No segment of our planet—so divine—
Turns up such beauty to the moon's fair face!
Here are soft grasses, flowers of tender hue,
Palimpsests of the old and coming race,
Vistas most wonderful, and vast and new;
And see—above—where giant lightnings play,
From what an arch the sun pours forth the day!

THE NORTHWEST is under obligations to the *Minneapolis Saturday Spectator* for many favors extended in the preparation of this number, and especially in the matter of illustrations. Mr. Du Bois, the editor and publisher, has built up by diligent work and much original talent a successful weekly, always a difficult thing to accomplish in cities that are well-equipped with daily papers. The *Spectator* made a field for itself broad enough to embrace, on one side, art, literature and other matters connected with the higher intellectual life of the city, and on the other, real estate and general business interests.

It is a little singular that with all the progress of invention no method has been devised to secure a pure atmosphere in sleeping cars. These vehicles, in which travelers who make long journeys are boxed up, sometimes for days at a stretch, always smell disagreeably. Unless they are recently from the shops the odors they emit, when the windows are closed and the stoves in full blast, are almost sickening. Probably nothing effective can be done to remedy this nuisance of travel as long as the smoking-room is retained at one end of the car. In spite of the self-closing doors the odor of old, stale tobacco smoke, disliked even by inveterate smokers themselves, is diffused through the whole car, penetrating the upholstery and woodwork. The tobacco votaries should be forced to go to the smoking car to burn the noxious weed.

I SOMETIMES hear it said that Minneapolis is a heavily mortgaged city, and that its fine new buildings are erected with borrowed Eastern capital. If this be true it is not at all to the city's disadvantage or discredit. The same thing was once true of Chicago to a greater extent than now of Minneapolis. A city that is in debt works hard to push forward its interests, while one that is rich in its own unincumbered possessions is very apt to grow lazy and indifferent, from its sense of comfortable self-satisfaction.



Commerce in Antlers.

The antlers of about 250 elk were shipped from this place to England last year. They came mostly from the Tillamook and Gray's Harbor country. There must have been at least as many cow elk without horns killed, to say nothing of young ones. There are probably a thousand elk killed in Oregon and Washington Territory every year. The antlers are in demand in England as ornaments for the old baronial halls, and very handsome they look when furnished with a silver plate inscribed with the date on which they were killed by the proud owners. Some handsome antlers bring a large price, while others do not bring enough to pay freight.—*Oregonian*.

Good to Fill Up a Hole.

About a year ago a Valley City man left his wife and children to rustle for themselves. The deserted wife, with womanly heroism, accepted the unwelcome situation, and has since provided for herself and children by honest toil. A few days ago she received a telegram from the mayor of Grand Forks stating that her husband had been killed in a well, and asking what disposition should be made of the remains. To this the plucky woman wired the reply: "Leave them where they are and fill up the hole as quick as you can."—*James-town (Dak.) Capital*.

Fix Him too Plenty.

Frank M. Gray, editor of the Lincoln County (Washington, Ia.) *Times*, is a Republican, and his wife is a Democrat. It will be remembered she was the nominee for superintendent of schools in Lincoln county last November. When Mr. Gray is off on business his lady takes the pen. Lately Frank went East, and the Democratic side of the house came into power, as may be seen by the following notice given in the paper: "The editor hereof left for points on the railroad, hence, the Democratic editor and devil are in charge. Bring on your Democratic editorial now, and we'll fix the Republican head of the concern too plenty."

A Haunted Street.

Seattle has a "haunted" street, of which the *Press* of Tuesday says: "The strangest story yet told of the marvelous occurrences which have electrified the neighborhood is that of a gentleman well known in business circles, and whose name we have, though not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. He says that he was returning from church on Sunday night about 10 o'clock, and on the block between Pike and Pine on Third street, his wife called his attention to a man walking in front of them whose feet made no sound on the wooden pavement. The gentleman told his wife that was nothing. 'Don't you see he has on rubber boots?' As they neared the electric light the glare was brighter, and the lady again said, 'Why, that man has no shadow!' sure enough the object in front of them cast no shadow, as every substance does in the light

of an electric lamp. As they neared the corner of Pine the couple suddenly lost sight of the singular person, and at the same time the light went out, and for several nights the electric light company have had their attention called to this singular phenomenon, and have had to send a man repeatedly to that corner to relight the lamp, which is hung on a post about fifteen feet above the sidewalk. The mysterious phantom seems to only show himself between the hours of ten in the night and four in the morning. We give facts; the inferences are with others.

A Buck Who Knew the Law.

"I was standing in an open space, when a big six-pronged buck walked leisurely toward me and looked me all over. He was not alarmed in the least, and was as cool as a cucumber. I tell you deer have sense. That buck knew he was under the protection of the law so far as a regular sportsman was concerned, as he knew by instinct that I am a sportsman. He was true game, and a splendid specimen of his kind. After he was satisfied with the examination of myself, he straightened out his neck and took a long breath as if he were scenting some pleasant odor, and, being satisfied with the breeze, he struck out at a love-running lope toward a covert by the side of a stream where he no doubt found some lady



AN INDIAN CEMETERY.—[From a sketch by Burbank.]

acquaintance of his circle of society."—*Grain Valley (Cal.) Tidings*.

A Rustling Maid from Russia.

As an illustration how land can be acquired in America, and how soon a European peasant may become an American land magnate the following is published:

On the 1st day of December, 1885, Christina Schultz, of Russia, arrived in New York. She came directly to Dakota, and located near Hopkins, where on May 25th, 1886, she made final proof on her pre-emption claim. She immediately filed upon a homestead, recently her final proof papers arrived in this office and now she is about to file upon a tree-claim. Thus it will be seen that in a little more than a year from the time she left Russia she possesses 320 acres of fertile Dakota land and will soon have 480 acres. Her father and brothers have done likewise, and the family now owns enough land to become independent and wealthy.

Indian Cemeteries.

The burial customs of the different tribes of North American Indians are even more at variance than those which distinguish the several great nations of the earth. Some of the tribes which formerly occupied the sea coast regions are said to have committed their dead to the spirits of the ocean, by casting them

into its depths, while others practiced cremation; along the St. Lawrence and in the region of the great lakes they were first buried for a time, then exhumed, and their bones publicly burned amid solemn rites and ceremonies; while upon the Western plains the custom of suspending the bodies upon frames or trees has usually been in vogue, though this has been by no means universal. The Pie-gans, Bloods and Blackfeet often erect funeral tipis (lodges), which serve as tombs for the departed warriors; the Crows sometimes employ natural caves or niches beneath the beetling crags, which overhang the rivers of their country, for the same purpose, while the Sioux and other tribes frequently accord to their dead a genuine burial, erecting a rude paling of wood around the grave, which they cover with stones, thus protecting it from desecration by wolves and other wild animals. All of these nations, however, either from choice or convenience, at times suspend their dead above the earth, either as has been said—upon frames erected for the purpose, or upon trees, as seen in the accompanying engraving. Several years ago the writer visited the region of the upper Yellowstone just after the dispossession of the Sioux, which followed the fatal campaign of the Little Horn.

In the region drained by the Sweet Grass River, since extensively occupied for grazing purposes by cattle growers, but at that time a lonely and unexplored wilderness, there were numbers of these grotesque cemeteries, which offered pictures full of interest to students of the wild and weird in Nature. Sometimes each individual one of a grove of cottonwoods or box-elders bore upon its spreading branches two or three sleeping warriors, around whose shrouded forms were disposed with rude grace various primitive ornaments and devices and implements of war and the chase, or here and there were groups of roughly-fashioned frames, bearing each its blanketed dead.

A pyramid of horses' bones piled high around the frame or tree, indicated the last resting place of a chieftain, whose life by immemorial law must

cost the sacrifice of as many ponies as his importance in his tribe demanded. These are led to the grave and shot, their bodies being allowed to decay around that of the departed brave, as he is supposed to require them to make such an entry into the domain of the Great Spirit as shall be befitting his rank and dignity.

Graveyard Bottom, on the Yellowstone, is a very ancient burial ground, skulls and other scattered fragments of skeletons being found over all parts of its surface, as well as remains of very old primitive implements, both of warfare and domestic use.

These as well as the bodies must have been once suspended upon trees, but have fallen, through the effect of time, and mingled with the scattered debris of the floods which have at different periods swept across the valley, the result of immense ice gorges. I once saw on the Marias River, in Montana, a gorgeously painted tepee, made of buffalo hide, in which was lain in state the body of a young squaw, a chief's daughter, no doubt, as indicated by the many trappings and ornaments belonging to barbaric royalty. The country surrounding Devil's Lake and Turtle Mountain, in Dakota, may be said to have been once a vast Indian cemetery; as far west as Mouse River the funeral frames already described being found in great numbers. Sometimes these suffered spoliation from wolves and mountain lions, the bodies being torn down and scattered wide dis-

tances, and passing Indians were occasionally seen to religiously gather the fragments together and carefully replace them. The civilized peoples of the earth have no greater respect or veneration for their dead than these simple savages, and their mourning sacrifices are sometimes intensely unselfish and devoted. Half the earthly goods of a family are often left at the grave of a loved father or brother.

A. H. HERSEY.

A Cowboy's Life.

Correspondence of the Washington Star.

In the winter of '84 I suffered a severe attack of pneumonia, and was advised by my physician to leave the coast and go West if I wished to escape permanent lung trouble. I had been out to the terminus of the Northern Pacific road, when it was complete only some 200 miles beyond Miles City, seen something of ranch life, and been strongly impressed with the idea that there is money to be made in cattle. So when this advice was given me I was nothing loth to sever my connection with a law firm in New York, and set out, with a few hundreds in my pocket, for the Montana ranges, to become a millionaire. I am a yet a cowboy. The first struggle is over and success is assured, but the first year's experiences were rigorous enough to crush many a tenderfoot and dissipate his dreams of becoming a cattle king. I have recently sold the improvements on my Otter Creek ranch and moved into Southeastern Montana but as it was on this ranch that I passed a winter full of incident I will write you something of my life there.

I "hitched up" with a cowboy out of a job, and with a spring wagon full of supplies, and a small bunch of bones, set out to prospect for a claim. We followed up Tongue River about 150 miles from Miles City, the principal cow-town of Custer county, and finally pitched upon a good location on Otter Creek.

The house that we hastily put up here, until we could build our permanent cabins, was a sort of a dug-out. First we dug down into the ground about five feet, and then on the sides and back placed two logs; this gave a height of about seven feet at the eaves and nine to the ridgepole. The dimensions inside were fourteen by sixteen feet. The front was made entirely of logs, and in it we had two windows, twenty-two by twenty-four inches each. For a roof we placed poles each side of the ridgepole, and then covered them with hay and dirt. When finished we had a dirt roof, dirt walls, dirt floor, and lived in and almost ate dirt. In the rear of the cabin we had a fire-place, which was our only heating apparatus, and on it we did all of our cooking, with utensils which consisted of a coffee pot, frying pan, iron pot and Dutch oven. In the latter we made bread and did all our baking. Our bill of fare was not likely to induce dyspepsia. It had a surprising sameness, and was made up of bread, coffee, bacon and beans, with a little rice for a change, but plenty of deer meat helped us on amazingly.

For a bed we rough-hewed some logs for head and side-pieces and for slats used small cottonwood poles. Three of us slept on this, and even four passed a comfortable night occasionally. This style of bedroom furniture is called a "catamount" out here. The winter, up to the last of January, was mild and pleasant, more like a succession of mild Indian summer days than the blustering weather I expected. But after this it was severe enough, snowing nearly every day, with the thermometer ranging from thirty to forty-five degrees below zero. About this time my partner went to town, and when he attempted to return he could not cross the divide, so deep was the snow. For three weeks I was alone and did not see a soul. Poets may rhapsodize about the pleasures of solitude, but I want no more of it in my lot. Still the time was not intolerable, as I was occupied trailing deer and attempting to trap some beaver on the creek. My partner could not return until a "chinook" wind came and reduced the snow. This chinook is something peculiar to the country,

and blowing as often as it does, has quite a modifying influence upon the winters. It is a balmy zephyr wafted from the Pacific Ocean, and penetrating the gaps and passes of the Rocky Mountains, converts winter cold into summer warmth so suddenly that sometimes a foot of snow will evaporate under its influence in the course of a single day.

The life we lead is a most active one, full of change and excitement; thirty to sixty miles every day in the saddle, constantly in the open air, with picturesque scenery all about and a fresh horse under you. It is grand. On a ranch each man has a certain number of horses, varying from four to eight, which he alone rides and handles. At present I have five horses, and nobody else on the ranch is allowed to ride them. I expect, sometimes, that I will be killed or injured by one of these damnable bucking bronchos. When we came to this ranch, after selling out the Otter Creek range, we each selected the horses from the bunch that we would ride, and, as luck would have it, I drew in my lot the worst buckster in the outfit—a fine buckskin horse, a magnificent saddle animal that will take me seventy-five miles a day without turning a hair.

As most of your readers have never ridden, and some never seen a bucking horse, I will try and describe my sensations when for the first time seated upon a pitching horse. The horse's idea is to throw you, and the ingenuity he exercises in attempting this is simply fiendish. He bows his back, and first his front legs are in the air and come down like a thunderbolt, then his hind legs follow suit, or perhaps he pitches sideways and then gives a leap straight ahead fifteen or twenty feet. All this is done as quick as thought. The *modus operandi* of the broncho is difficult to describe, but perhaps you get the idea from this. To be fully appreciated it must be tried, as the cook said of the pudding.

I have stayed on this buckskin until the blood started from my nose and ears. He has thrown me but once; then he started off very gently and threw me completely off my guard. The first pitch, before I could seize the buckstrap, threw me into the air, and down I came on the horn of the saddle. It took all the courage out of me, and the second pitch sent me over his head, and away he went. Every one here rides with a buckstrap fastened to the right side of the saddle, just below the horn, and in many conflicts between man and horse it alone is answerable for the animal's discomfiture.

The Drawbacks of Washington Territory.

Having received several letters asking me to name the drawbacks of Washington Territory, I will enumerate them to the best of my ability. One seeker after information says that I may write frankly; that "the knowledge will not be used to the detriment of the Territory." Thank you; I always write frankly, and am given to speaking my mind freely, even without encouragement; and the worst that I can say of the Territory you may proclaim to the whole world—aye, shout it from the housetop and welcome. There are no drawbacks here, to my mind, but all people do not think alike; as, for instance, a new-comer from Nebraska says: "This is the worst country I ever saw; the sun hasn't shone for three weeks (a fact), and the people are so *offish*, (a fact, also, if by "*offish*" she means quiet, dignified and formal) and no work." She continues: "I don't see anything to brag of in this country—it is dreadfully overrated. Why, we heard such great stories, as led us to think one could gather up money in the street." Now, if there is any one else that thinks as this person does, let him stay just where he is—he is just as likely to find money in the street *there*, or wherever that may be, as here. A poor man cannot make a living here without hard work; and economy and faithfulness are just as necessary here as anywhere. A man said in my hearing not long ago that he didn't believe there was much game in the Territory; he hadn't seen a deer since he came to the

country; and in almost the same breath said he hadn't been out of town! And another says we don't have as many fish as we did in the East; bless your heart, he could have fish all day, if he would buy them! They are cheap, too—much cheaper than in the East; or he could catch them for himself. But he don't do either, and growls because he don't have fish! Now I suppose the fact that a fine salmon don't jump into the frying-pan, is a drawback; and it is another that deer and other wild game don't stand around the streets waiting to be shot. And here is another thing: I wish people would understand that fine orchards do not spring up spontaneously—the soil is not so wonderful as that, although it is prolific; and another drawback is that land here on Budd's Inlet has to be cleared, every foot of it, before the orchard can be planted; and it is hard work. And another thing to remember is, that if one wants vegetables he must either buy them (they are very cheap), or raise them. No one has time here to make garden for his neighbor, and as there are now more workers than work, people ought to bring enough money to live on, until they can clear an acre or so of ground, or else enough to buy ground already cleared, which would be from \$50 up. These dense woods are a drawback to the farmer that wants to plow furrows a mile long; but to the logger who owns 160 acres of this fine timber, it is anything but a drawback. What would the people do for work if it was not for the timber? What would we do without our logging camps and sawmills? Ships come in ballast from all parts of the world to Puget Sound for lumber. Our natural spars are shipped clear around the two Americas to ship-yards on the Atlantic side. I cannot see that the timber is a drawback, nor the rain, either; there would not be this wonderfully luxuriant vegetation, if there were less rain, and I remember that once I lived in a country where people often prayed for rain. Oh, let it rain! Somebody writes: "I hear you wear a rubber overcoat, rubber undercoat, rubber vest and rubber shirt." Now that is not true; my children went to school a whole winter without overcoats, rubber coats, or even a gossamer, and I know a young lady who has walked two miles every day this winter (Sundays not always excepted), who doesn't own a rubber coat or gossamer, and who seldom carries an umbrella. This has been an unusually cold winter; standing water froze every night for two weeks, and the snow was nine inches deep, and was on the ground nearly four weeks, to the great joy of the youngsters, who appropriated every inclining sidewalk—some of which have every requisite for a first-class toboggan slide. There were a few arms and heads broken this winter—the usual result of sidewalk tobogganing. Well, the snow is gone, in exposed places, and left the grass still green, and pansies and daisies are still blooming; beets and radishes left in the garden did not freeze, and turnips, sown last fall for greens, have grown all winter. Now, hoping that the people who are always looking for an easy place to live, will give up the notion 'tis to be found in Washington Territory, for it certainly is not here. Wasn't it Horace Greeley who said, "there is no easy place but the grave"?

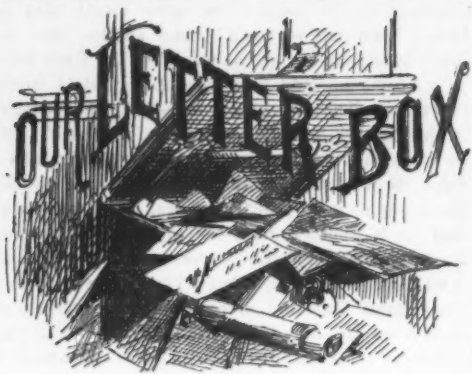
HARRIET L. INMAN.

Olympia, Wash. Ter., Feb. 28, 1887.

A Jack of all Trades.

A Winlock business house displays the following signs: "Meat Market," "Real Estate," "Notary Public," "Shoe Shop," "Home Mutual Insurance," "Lunch Counter," "City Restaurant," "Dry Goods and Groceries," "Highest Market Price Paid for Hides." It is understood that the proprietor attends to all the branches of the business.—*Chehalis Bee*.

The new silver certificates will enable liberal people to drop seventy-eight cents into a church contribution plate or box without attracting attention by the ring off its fall.



Big Timber and Big Crops.

DICKINSON, Dak., March 10, 1887.

To the Editor of The Northwest Magazine:

For sometime I have thought of writing for your excellent magazine a short account of the magnificent timber of the Pacific coast; also of the enormous crops occasionally grown—yet have hesitated, as the simple truth seems too large for belief. Yet, not long ago, you mentioned some large trees in Eastern Washington, which encourages me to speak of those still larger. Our Northern Pacific Railroad company speaks of the heavy timber in Western Washington, but evidently fears to give the full truth of the enormous growth, as it would sound to an Eastern man like a great exaggeration.

I shall not say much of the big trees of the Yosemite and other groves in California, as they are well-known to reading men; but next to them in size come the noble redwoods of the Coast Range Mountains of California. Like the Big Trees (*Sequoia Gigantica*), they are a variety of red cedar, and make the best of house lumber and shingles; also the most durable quality of fence posts. The common diameter of the redwoods ranges from six to twelve or more feet; yet in Humboldt county some are reported to be twenty-two feet, with a height of 300 feet or more. The redwood only grows along the coast from fifty miles south of San Francisco to near the Oregon line. For an apparently endless quantity of the best of building and ship timber we must go to Oregon and Washington Territory. There we find three varieties of cedar, viz: red, yellow and white—all growing to great size; also, red, yellow and white fir of equally great growth and value for lumber. There are many other varieties of excellent timber, such as oak, ash, maple, pine, etc.; but cedar and fir predominate—the immense growth of which was a constant surprise to me; yet not so much the great size of the trees, as the great number that grow upon one acre. In the Willamette Valley, Oregon, and Puget Sound basin, the firs usually grow so thickly that it would be difficult to drive a wagon through a grove; although the ground is free from fallen timber and brush. I endeavored to make an estimate of the lumber per acre in a large grove I visited on Pudding River, near Oregon City, but failed for want of help and a tape-line; yet I estimated there were four to six trees to the square rod, ranging in size from three and one-half to five and one-half feet in diameter, and fit for sawing 225 to 250 feet. The full height of the timber was 300 feet or more, with trunks generally free from limbs 200 feet. The red fir is most abundant, and makes excellent ship plank, which can be sawed free of knots to a great length.

A large portion of the Willamette Valley is prairie, and the timber is in groves. In the Puget Sound Valley timber is more abundant and prairies smaller. The cedar, which is more valuable for finishing house lumber, monopolizes more of the mountains and foothills, where it attains great size—often eight feet or more in diameter—yet much is found in the valleys. Dr. Land, of Minneapolis, told me he went out one day from Portland to where some men were cutting cedar for lumber, and measured a fallen monarch with a tape-line, finding it 365 feet long.

In the foothills of the Cascade Range, as you rise from the valleys, the cedar and fir attains their greatest

perfection. Cedar is often found eight or more feet in diameter, of immense height. House lumber there is often made by splitting out the boards, both of cedar and fir, so true and even that there is less trouble in dressing them than to haul logs to the mill for sawing. This cedar is a different variety from the Eastern red cedar, and yet the redwoods and Big Trees of California are all varieties of red cedar. The *Sequoia Gigantica* (California Big Trees) are said to be identical with the cedars of Lebanon, which entered into the building of King Solomon's temple; and I might add, that *acassia* also grows to perfection in California. But a small portion of the fir is of the white, or *balsam* variety, which is found only in swamps in the East, where it is dwarfed, comparatively, to a shrub; and the same may be said of tamarack. The latter is deciduous, but the wonderful size it attains in Washington Territory, and Oregon, in comparison with its growth in the swamps of New York and Michigan, is truly marvelous. It is also excellent for lumber, and used much for flooring. In places where it is protected from mountain fires the tamarack attains a height of 350 to 400 feet, with a diameter at the base of from four to six feet. It is not common to find them of that size, yet there is a large grove of them in the Grande Ronde Canyon, as you go up the Grand Ronde River from La Grande City to the Camp Carson mining camp, a little above the settlement at Young's Ranch. Tamaracks and firs are very common in the Blue Mountains, 300 to 350 feet high, and two and a half to three and a half feet in diameter. To a lover of the wonderful works of Nature it is worth a trip across the continent to see the wonderful growth of timber on the Pacific coast, which I have barely touched upon. If mountain fires could be kept out, the Pacific coast could supply and grow timber for the Union.

S. PELTON.

Puget Sound Poetry.

OLYMPIA, W. T., March 2, 1887.

To the Editor of The Northwest Magazine:

I found the following lines in an old paper, the *Olympia Standard*, author not named; as it is a very good description of the Sound country, and our children call it our "National Air," it may be interesting to your readers. HARRIET L. INMAN.

THE OLD SETTLER.

(Air—Rosalie the Bow.)

I'd wandered all over the country
Prospecting and hunting for gold;
I'd tunneled, hydraulicked and cradled,
And I had been frequently sold.

CHORUS
And I had been frequently s-o-l-d,
And I had been frequently sold;
I'd tunneled, hydraulicked and cradled,
And I had been frequently sold.

For one who gets riches by mining,
Perceiving that hundreds grew poor,
I made up my mind to try farming—
The only pursuit that is sure.

Chorus.

So rolling my grub in my blanket,
I left all my tools on the ground,
And I started one morning to shank it
To a country they called Puget Sound.

Chorus.

Arriving flat broke in mid-winter,
I found it enveloped in fog,
And covered all over with timber
Thick as hair on the back of a dog.

Chorus.

As I looked on 'his prospect so gloomy,
The tears trickled over my face,
For I felt that my travels had brought me
To the edge of the jumping-off place.

Chorus.

I took up a claim in the forest,
And set myself down to hard toil;
For two years I chopped and I niggered,
But I never got down to the soil.

Chorus.

I tried to get out of the country,
But poverty forced me to stay
Until I became an Old Settler—
Then nothing could drive me away.

Chorus.

And now that I'm used to the climate,
I think that if man ever found
A spot to live easy and happy,
That Eden is on Puget Sound.

Chorus.

No longer the slave of ambition,
I laugh at the world and its shams,
As I think of my pleasant condition,
Surrounded by acres of clams.

Chorus.

ABOUT NORTH DAKOTA.

B. S. Russell in Towanda, Pa., Journal.

For the information of your readers, I desire to set before them some of the advantages which Dakota offers to such as wish to seek homes in the West. As is known to you I have spent the last few weeks in the valley of the North Branch and have met the people of many localities at their usual places of con-course, and have addressed them on these topics. The spring of 1887 will afford one of the best opportunities to go there, and this will not occur again in many years, if ever. The advantages afforded are many—first there is a rich soil—this has been fully proven—the territory has acquired a reputation all over the world for the growth of the best quality of Hard Spring Wheat. In the year 1876 (the Centennial year) the surplus wheat grown in North Dakota and sent to market, amounted to 1,600,000 bushels—this grain, Scotch Fife, had been grown successfully in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and was highly valued on account of the excellent quality and hardness which it acquired in those northern latitudes, and was until 1876 known as "No. 1" in the same market. When the same grain was grown on the soil of North Dakota its quality was much improved, and a higher grade was required when it reached the markets of the East, and then the Grade No. 1 Hard was adopted and has since that time been a distinctive name for all that is excellent and superior throughout Dakota—the cultivation of this cereal was steadily increased, and from 1,600,000 bushels in 1876 until the surplus crop of 1886 in North Dakota exceeded 21,000,000 bushels, and this was done notwithstanding a portion of North Dakota last year suffered from a drouth of great severity. Not alone in wheat has this soil shown its excellence, but also in all the other cereals, such as oats, barley, rye, flax, etc. Corn has not yet become a staple crop, although enough has been done in it to show that in the near future it will prove a successful crop, for all the varieties that will mature in eighty days from the time of planting.

For the root crops of all varieties, and for garden products, the results have been equally as satisfactory and all the small fruits have done well.

For the larger fruits, such as apples, pears and plums, it will be found that the result in Minnesota will prove as successful in Dakota as it did there—twenty-five years ago the transplanting of trees from Eastern nurseries was a disappointment to all who tried it in Minnesota. The planting of seeds and the selection of the best varieties of the product of those trees, has given to the fruit-growers in that State some new varieties of choice fruits which are now putting her into the front rank as a fruit-growing State, and I believe the same result awaits in Dakota.

The climate is another important factor in this rapidly developing Territory. While the Signal Service of the United States often reports temperatures at thirty to forty degrees below zero, those degrees are not found, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere, to be as severe nor so hard to endure as a temperature of zero and lower in the Susquehanna valley, and there are no fevers or epidemics of any sort in the Territory.

I have noticed in the months of March and April that cattle to which had been given the same shelter in Minnesota and Dakota, that was given in Western and Northern Pennsylvania, were in much better condition than they were in those Eastern localities, and this I attribute to the nutritious quality of the native grass that forms the hay which is fed in Dakota during the winter.

This Territory has the most nutritious grasses for all kinds of stock which any one could desire, and in every city, town and county the increase in the amount of butter within the past five years has been enormous, for it has grown from nothing to the almost total supply of the resident population. No better country exists in the West for the successful product of the dairy, and the growth of poultry of all kinds.

The opportunities for purchase of lands are now,

"No, I am looking for the map of Canada. Since I am to marry George Hopskip, the banker, I must make myself acquainted with our future home."

HOME INTERESTS.

For The Northwest Magazine.

MARY SHAW.

The Caledonian bards may sing
O' heather-bells and gowans fair,
An' a' the simmer flowers that spring
By Bonnie Doon an' winding Ayr;
An' roose the wimplin' bickering burn,
The siller lochs, an' linn; an' a' a'—
Frae these, wi' joyfu' pride, I turn
To sing the charms o' Mary Shaw.

Her lips are sweeter than the dew
That falls upon the opening rose;
Her breath mair soft than airs that through
The meadows play at evening's close.
The morning ray, that rests awhile
Upon the vine that shades the wa',
Is nae sae bright's the winsome smile
That lights the e'en o' Mary Shaw.

I hear her voice upon the breeze,
I see her face in every flower;
Her laugh is ringing through the trees,
Her tear-drops fall in every shower;
And in the merry days o' spring
The little birdies ane an' a',
In sweet harmonious concert, sing
The bonnie name o' Mary Shaw.

Amang them a' ye canna find
A lass sae guid an' faithfu', too;
No angel is mair leal an' kind,
Nae heart sae tender an' sae true.
In ilka lan' a' chiel may meet
Wi' mony a lassie brisk an' braw,
But, oh, I ken there's nane sae sweet
As my ain gentle Mary Shaw.

Gin I should wed, I think I'll take
Nae ither than her bonnie sel',
For when we parted at the aik
She wept, an' said she lo'd me well;—
An' when beneath the silent moon,
Down by the sweetly blooming haw,
To notes o' love, my reed I tune,
My theme shall be my Mary Shaw.

J. W. BOXELL.

For The Northwest Magazine.

NEKAMEE.

The murky, mad, mellow Missouri
Caresses the bluff at Rulo,
Where on high do woeful weeds grow
'Round the grave of the Indian houri,
Nekamee, the "dove" and the "doe,"
Who fell by her fierce tribe's fury
For loving a pale-faced foe;
She braved to the last the braves' fury
Over her loving their foe.

Blind was the passion she bore him,
Reckless the race at his side—
Ah, then, the chase when espied!
She, too, was dead when they tore him
From nigh her heart where he died.
Dreams she the water weeps o'er him?
River and rock may divide,
Wailing weeds cannot restore him,
Still the height hurls back the tide.

Filled they his breast, like a quiver,
Weighed him with barbs of black stone,
Ere from the cliff he was thrown
Into the muddy, mad river—
Even death could not atone!
Till earth her dead shall deliver.
Resting place may he have none;
Nor will her people forgive her,
Though now he's left her alone.

What of thy love, lone Nekamee,
Perished it with thy last throes?
Into rank reeds did it grow?
Do winds above moan, Nekamee,
That heaven heeds not thy woe?
Love lifteth no stone, Nekamee,
Nought but wild weeds and the snow—
Yet lofty love's throne, Nekamee,
Bramble-crowned bluff at Rulo.

HUGH A. WETMORE.

Rulo, Nebraska.

Never Washes Her Face.

A peculiarity in connection with Mme. Patti's toilet has been revealed. It appears that when the diva goes to her bath, which she takes about 5 o'clock, the evening she is to sing, she never allows the water to touch her neck and face, although the rest of her body is religiously immersed. She has a singular theory that hot or cold water produces wrinkles, and it is certainly some sort of proof that her theory is correct, that in spite of being considerably over forty years of age there is not a wrinkle visibly upon her neck, throat or face. Of course she insists that she keeps equally clean by means of cold cream, which she uses in copious quantities, generally spreading it on her

face and neck and leaving it there while her maid goes through the hair-dressing process, often a period of an hour or so. Then the cold cream is taken off very carefully with a towel, and Mme. Patti considers herself washed.—*New York Mail*.

Hot Water as a Medicine.

In drinking hot water it should be sipped, and not drunk so fast as to distend the stomach and make it uncomfortable. From fifteen to thirty minutes may be consumed in drinking the hot water. A period of six months is generally required to wash out the liver and intestines thoroughly. Not more than half a pint of hot water should be drunk with the meals. To make the beverage palatable or to medicate it, aromatic spirits of ammonia, clover blossom, ginger, lemon juice, sage, salt or sulphate of magnesia are sometimes added. Where there is an intense thirst or dryness a pinch of chloride of calcium or of nitrate of potash may be added to allay the thirst and leave a moistened film over the parched and dry mucous surface. When there is diarrhoea, cinnamon, ginger, and pepper may be boiled in the hot water, and the quantity lessened. For constipation, a teaspoonful of sulphate of magnesia, or half teaspoonful of taraxacum, may be used in hot water. Inebriety has a deadly foe in this use of hot water. All thirst and dry mucous membrane disappear in a few days and a moist condition of the mucous membrane and skin takes place. The relaxing influence of the heat inside the alimentary canal relieves spasm and colic of the bowels, just as heat outside the abdomen relieves. Hot water dilutes the ropy secretions of the whole body, and renders them less adhesive and tenacious. It dissolves the abnormal crystalline substances that may be

in the blood and urine. It washes out the stomach and leaves it fresh and clean for eating. It promotes elimination everywhere. As we are 75 per cent water, to keep from stagnation we need continual renewal. The universal use of hot beverages at meal time is based on a physiological necessity. If hot water in due quantities is taken between meals there will be but little use of taking water at meals.—*New York Tribune*.

Catholic Bishop Ireland, of Minnesota, said well when he said, "a laborer earning \$2.00 or \$3.00 a day, cannot support his family, his church and a saloon too."

The mistakes of editors are easily rectified and righted. The mistakes of a lawyer look through bars of a penitentiary or are hung up on a gallows. The mistakes of a doctor are inclosed in coffins and buried.—*Dillon (Mont.) Examiner*.

It is estimated that 45,000,000 eggs are consumed every day in the United States, and yet there are people who fear the poultry business will be overdone. What nonsense to talk about three-quarters of an egg being eaten every day by each man, woman and child in the country!

Maj. Mitchell has brought to the *Pioneer* office a specimen of native coal which plainly demonstrates that the formation is from forest trees. The specimen looks like a piece of slab wood similar to that sold by the mills except that this specimen is coal. It is about eighteen inches long, eight wide and a half to two inches in thickness; covered with bark and pitch in many places. "A pre-historic Pipes must have had his saw mills in the vicinity" said an observer of the specimen.—*Mandan (Dak.) Pioneer*.



APRIL.—FROG TIME HAS COME AGAIN.



Wisconsin.

THE new Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, after leaving Lake Gogebic, which it passes on the north side, runs in a northwesterly direction, passing about six miles north of Bessemer and Wakefield, and about three and a half miles north of Ironwood, following Bowen Creek to the mouth of the Montreal River. West of the Montreal it will run almost parallel with, although at a distance of only a few miles from, the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Road, to the crossing of the latter, about thirty miles west of Ironwood. It will pass about twelve miles south of Ashland, unless other arrangements are made, which now seem probable. In any case it will come to Ashland. A branch track connecting with the main will be built into Ironwood and Hurley, and these will be the only towns on the Gogebic touched by the new line. The proposed route of the new road is through a comparatively level section of the country, and, according to Col. Fish, the engineer, for many miles the expense of construction will be almost as low as on the prairies. The new road is being constructed with the design of providing an all rail route for the grain trade from the producing country west of Duluth to the Atlantic seaboard, but as there is a scarcity of timber in the wheat-producing section, the road will derive a further revenue in carrying timber westward from the thickly wooded sections of northern Wisconsin and Michigan.—*Ashland News*.

Minnesota.

Two hundred and fifty passenger coaches leave St. Paul daily, President Hill says.

THE Duluth & Winnipeg railroad project is beginning to show a little life, after lying dormant for many years. If it is not thoroughly vitalized pretty soon the Manitoba company will build on its route.

FERGUS FALLS is taking a fresh start, under the impetus of new railroad projects, new manufactories, and the newly-located State Insane Asylum. Fergus has sufficient advantages to make a city of at least 25,000 inhabitants in a short time, if her people put forth a reasonable amount of effort.

THE project for a State park in the inter-urban district between St. Paul and Minneapolis, embracing land on both sides of the Mississippi and including Minnehaha Falls, was not favorably regarded by the legislature, and now the park boards of the two cities are considering it. Such a park, with the Father of Waters running through it, could be made the finest in the world.

THE whole State of Minnesota has enjoyed marvelous growth, having grown more than 50 per cent. since 1880, and the assessment of real estate having increased more than 80 per cent. This indicates that the population of Minnesota will be nearly 2,000,000 in 1890, and of this number St. Paul and Minneapolis will contain more than 400,000 people! The immigrants of the North Star State are largely the industrious, thrifty, patient, obedient Scandinavians.—*Washington Post*.

Dakota.

CANTON, Dak., is making an effort to secure a branch of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.

DAKOTA employs twice as many teachers in her public schools as Arkansas, Connecticut, Maryland, or New Hampshire and New Jersey.

WABPETON never had such prospects for a boom as she has this spring. Building is going on all over the city already, and others are making arrangements for building.—*Wahpeton Globe*.

P. Hansen Als, of Maple River Town, brought to the Republican office to-day specimens of corn of the White Flint, Yellow Flint and Mandan varieties. He raised about 350 bushels last year, a part of which was not planted until June 9th, but found it all matured without frost trouble. There is no trouble in raising corn in Dakota if care is taken in procuring northern-grown seed.—*Fargo Republican*.

MAYVILLE, Traill county, has a 60,000 bushel elevator controlled in the interest of farmers, and it is claimed that in consequence the wheat growers there the past season received from three to five cents a bushel more than any other town in the county, and it was known

as the best wheat market in the Goose Valley. This is claimed to be a common experience in the Territory, and is why the farmers are building so many elevators.—*Washburn Times*.

It is true that land in Dakota is cheap, easily cultivated, crops are as sure, markets as good and easy of access as in any other part of the country; stock-raising is easy and profitable, and the climate the year around is equal to any in the same latitude between oceans, in every sense of the word. It is healthful and pleasant, and while the thermometer has a trick of sometimes dropping out of sight, the cold is not of the damp, penetrating kind that seems to congeal the very marrow in one's bones, but of an invigorating, healthful nature, causing the blood to circulate more quickly, and give life and health to all who come within its influence. For the man who cares but little for fruit and to whom a farm life is all that is desired, there is no better land under the sun.—*American Agriculturist*.

GRAND FORKS A RAILROAD CENTER.—The filing of the articles of incorporation of the Grand Forks & Pembina road, which is an auxiliary to the great system of the Minneapolis & Pacific, leaves no longer a question regarding the future of Grand Forks, so far as its developing into a railroad center is concerned, of no mean proportions. In connection with the early construction of this new line comes the rumor that the Milwaukee & St. Paul system is making preparations to extend their Fargo & Southern line to this city during the coming summer, in time to assist in moving the millions of bushels of grain produced by thousands of industrious farmers occupying the great valley of the wonderful Red River, to Eastern markets. With these flattering prospects in view, why should not Grand Forks take courage and feel that as yet she has but laid the foundation upon which to build a rich and glorious future?—*Grand Forks Plaindealer*.

Montana.

THE Plegans of Montana have signed a treaty to cede a portion of the reservation to the United States for \$1,500,000, payable in ten installments.

If there ever was a bow of promise in the sky to the Montana farmer it is now. The coming summer will most assuredly be one of remarkable activity in railway building, which is a sure guarantee of a market for every pound of grain Montana can possibly grow, and it is safe to calculate on prices being good.—*White Sulphur Springs Husbandman*.

THERE is not a more progressive farming people on the continent than the farmers of Montana. They are generally very intelligent and enterprising, and take hold with a determination. They employ more labor-saving machinery than can be found about the old established homes of the States, and are in every respect more thorough-going.—*Rocky Mountain Husbandman*.

A COMPANY, capital stock \$50,000, has been organized at Salt Lake to work placer ground in Missoula County. The corporation holds eighty-eight acres of Placer ground, situated on Quartz Creek, Missoula County, also the waters of Quartz Creek, to the amount of 3,000 miners' inches. It is understood that the corporation is formed for the purpose of working and mining this ground, which is expected to yield rich returns.

THE SQUAW MEN MUST GO.—All the squaw men—those who have taken unto themselves squaw wives, in the majority of cases without fulfilling the requirements of the law—are to be removed from the Crow reservation, and there is much wailing among the aforesaid squaw men, not a few of whom have become rich from cattle and sheep, which have been allowed to roam on the Indian reservation. One notable instance is that of Tom Kent, who can count his sheep by the thousands.

If a little capital, probably not over \$4,000, were expended to blast the rapids out near the foot of Flathead Lake, this would open navigation at Duncan Station, fourteen miles west of Ravalli where the river and railroad run parallel for several miles. At present there are at least 150 families in the Lake country, which mostly moved there in 1886. In a year or two there will probably be a population of about 2,000 in this country. Timber is here in abundance, as well as fish in the lake, also this is a good mining district, and in direct communication with the celebrated Kootenai mines. There should be better communication between the railroad and the Lake country, also the Kootenai mines.—*Cor. Butte Miner*.

THE enactment of the bill giving right of way for the Rocky Fork & Cooke City Railway through the Crow Reservation, is a measure of much importance to the Territory. To Eastern Montana it is particularly so. It will develop a section of country that has hitherto suffered from lack of proper and adequate transportation facilities that will in a few years add millions to the wealth of that section. Billings will undoubtedly be the starting point for the road and, in a short time, Cooke City its

terminus. A supply of good and comparatively cheap coal will be of immense benefit to the whole Territory, and that will be the primary effect of the new road. Next to the Territorial bill granting its organization, the passage of this right of way bill is of the greatest importance to the new County of Park. The coal fields and Cooke City are both in that county and they will develop amazingly under the influence of cheap and rapid transportation. So does our Territory boom.—*Helena Herald*.

Washington Territory.

PEANUT culture is profitable in Yakima county, Washington Territory.

WE believe there is no city on the coast of the prospects and size of Port Townsend where real estate is so reasonable.—*Port Townsend Argus*.

A THRIFTY colony of 100 Catholics from Ontario, Canada, have purchased land in Snohomish county, and propose to locate there this spring.

BITTER Root Valley is rapidly settling up. Last month two parties of immigrants, seventeen from Alabama and fourteen from Missouri, arrived and settled in the valley.

ON THE west side of the "switchback" on the Cascade division of the Northern Pacific railroad, there is a point from which six crossings of the track can be seen, which in its curving measures about three miles, while on a straight line the distance is but half a mile.

MR. A. ROCKHILL experimented on his farm near Dayton, Columbia county, last season, in the cultivation of tobacco. His product is pronounced by experts as a fair marketable article, and proves the possibility of its successful growth in Eastern Washington.

A LOG thirty-two feet in length was placed on the carriage in a Puget Sound mill recently, and when half of it was sawed up there were twenty-eight boards four feet wide, aggregating 3,600 feet of lumber. The other half of the log was sawed into smaller planks; the whole footed up 6,400 feet of lumber from one spruce log, without a knot.

A QUARRY of very fine granite has been opened by Myrick & Son, of Spokane, six miles from the city on the Rockford road. The ledge on which they are now working is 3,000 feet long and 600 feet wide. The slabs are very large and of fine quality. A space about 100 feet square is now being worked, and there is enough in sight to supply Spokane for years.—*Spokane Chronicle*.

HERE THEY COME.—From reliable sources we learn that a party of Northern Pacific surveyors have been at work between a point just east of Cheney and Deep Creek, having got that far before the late storm drove them in. Just as soon as the weather will permit, the preliminary survey will be pushed past the head of Deep Creek timber by Capps, through Mondovia and on to Davenport. We predict the road will be ready to haul off this year's crop. 'Rah for the Big Bend.—*Davenport Times*.

THE Northern Pacific management in New York is considering a plan for construction of a road from down the Columbia River on the north side. Careful estimates have recently been made of the value of the land grant as a basis of credit, and if the financial arrangements can be made the road will probably be built. The line would cross the Columbia in the Cascade division bridge between Pasco and Kennewick, and follow the river to Vancouver, from whence there would be a transfer by boat to Portland.

UNSATISFIED.

For weariness comes of having,
When happiness means pursuit,
And love grows dwarfish and stunted,
And bears but a little fruit,
When the serpent of self forever
Is coiling about its root.

So lips which have met in kisses
Grow chary of tender speech—
So hearts which are bound together
Grow burdensome each to each,
Since the only things men value
Are those which they cannot reach.
—Elizabeth Akers, in *Louisville Courier-Journal*.

AT BREAK OF DAY.

There is a night of sorrow and unrest,
A darkness of the soul—a night when all
The world of thought is haunted and oppressed
And hemmed about as with a dungeon wall,
When heaviness and fear upon us fall.
Take courage, then! the longest, darkest hour
Comes just before the first faint tinge of gray,
And sadness has no place, and fear no power
At break of day.

W. K. GREEN,

For The Northwest Magazine.

A NIGHT WITH A HUNTER.

BY A. H. HERSEY.

The mellow haze of an autumn's evening wrapt its silvery folds over a grander landscape than has ever glowed from artist's canvas, as, some years ago, I threaded my way down the jagged sides of a deep cleft canyon in the solid walls of the mountains, which, like a vast amphitheatre, cordon the head waters of the wierd Marias River of Montana.

Stretching forth on either hand loomed the mighty peaks, their regal summits mantled in everlasting snows, and the outlines of their giant masses growing dimmer until melted upon the horizon mistily into the amber sky; at their feet and upon the verge of the plain, alternating groups of timbered buttes, naked basaltic pinnacles, and rounded cones dyed crimson with decomposing chalybeate salts; and far below—the great plain, a panorama of golden grassed plateau, and winding silvery streams, here and there laced with intermingled emerald, ruby and topaz tints of the changing foliage of clustering cottonwoods. I had been hunting mountain sheep, and in the chase had wandered far out of my way, so that as I reached the foot of the hills, the sun had set behind the snow-caps, and I realized that I was very far from camp, and must face the unpleasant prospect of a supperless, lonely night in the timber.

Turning the angle of a naked butte whose rocky comb jutted to the banks of a little stream, which here danced noisily over its rocky bed, I was rejoiced to see a small tent beneath a sheltering grove of trees, near which curled a column of blue smoke from a cheery camp-fire.

Before it, busily engaged in dressing a deer, was a tall, gray-haired man, who, as his dog, a handsome deerhound, made known my presence with a short yelp and then a prolonged cry, straightened himself to his full height, and shading his eyes with his brown and hairy hand, gazed long and earnestly upon me, until, standing directly before him, he said to me shortly:

"Hello! Stranger."

"Hello!" I said in return, as I looked uneasily at the dog who followed me closely, with his lip curled over his white tusks.

"Lie down, Bruce!" he said, throwing a piece of meat before the animal as he obeyed. "The dog will not bite you, but it is seldom he sees a human face beside my own, and he is a nervous brute. Where are you from?"

"I am with a party of hunters who are camped across the hills yonder, but have strayed too far away to return to-night. Can you give me supper and a shake-down?"

"You can share my venison and blankets, stranger, and welcome. Just lay your gun in the tent. Down, Bruce! This is the fattest buck I ever killed in these mountains. Hand me that pan at your feet and I'll give you a cut in a moment that will warm your heart. I've had my supper, and the coffee is still smoking in the pot."

In a few minutes, with the proverbial hunter's appetite, I had devoured two liberal slices of the juicy venison, a quantity of black "sour-dough" bread, and emptied the pot of camp *cafe noir*. During the progress of my meal the deer was dressed with a deft skill that indicated a long practical hand, and the carcass hung high upon the limbs of a convenient cottonwood. When I had finished, my host cleared away the simple "table" equipage, and drawing forth a huge plug of tobacco from the jacket of his buck-skin frock, offered it to me, together with a corn-cob pipe, of which he produced the mate.

As we quietly commenced our smoke the purple shades of night came stealing down from the mountains, and the fire-light soon brought forth with Rembrandt distinctness the features of my new-found companion, as he sat thoughtfully before it. His bronzed face in its setting of curling gray locks was a strong one, reflecting an intense, emotional nature, and there were furrowed lines about his handsome

mouth and a shadowy depth in the blue eyes which told of the habit of concentrated thought, which belongs to the life of the recluse.

"You must be a very keen sportsman," I ventured, "to live so lonely a life in this desert with nothing but a dog for company."

He turned his deep-set eyes slowly upon me, then, pouring forth a volume of blue smoke lazily upward, he said, drawing his pipe from his mouth:

"Stranger, I don't get a chance to talk very often, and I'll tell you a chapter of my life. Perhaps you will then better understand why I like this way of living."

"Did you ever hear of Capt. Jack Slade, who was hung at Virginia City in 1864? You have. I should have said you must be a pretty fresh pilgrim if you hadn't. Well, sir, I came to Colorado in 1859, when I was quite a kid, and one of the first men I fell in with was Capt. Jack Slade. He was at that time operating a division of the overland stage line for the Ben Halliday Company, and I went to work for him as a stocktender at a ranch far out on the line in the Indian country. One night a stage came in with no one on board beside the driver and messenger, but a single lady passenger. The messenger was drunk, and as he staggered into the cabin to get ready for supper I noticed that he offered some attentions to the lady which were not well received. I had my horses to take care of and so had no time to see farther, but when I had hooked up the fresh team and the driver had mounted the box and gathered up the lines, I went into the waiting room to call the time, when I saw the drunken messenger brutally pushing the lady into a corner and trying to kiss her. She was quite young, and her face was as pale as a ghost's, while her long, black hair hung down in scattered locks over her shoulders, from the effects of the struggle."

"I stepped up and, grasping the messenger by the arms, threw him into a corner."

"Quick as a flash he had drawn one of the heavy Colt's pistols which were then carried by all stage men, and aiming it full at me, pulled the trigger. It failed to go off, and with a curse he cocked it once again."

"I had no time to get out of the way, and I was beginning the words of a nearly-forgotten little prayer my mother taught me, when, from behind, I heard a clicking sound like an echo; in another instant a sharp report rang out, and the messenger fell dead at my feet. Turning around, then, I saw Jack Slade just putting his revolver back into his belt, with a terrible smile on his face. Making a bow, he walked up to the lady and offered her his arm. She shrank from him, and he did not insist, but throwing open the door he said to me:

"Show the lady to the coach."

"I did so, and I shall never forget the look of horror which seemed frozen into her face."

"Well, sir, time passed on and I received in my lonely situation many little kindnesses from the hands of Jack Slade. Sometimes he would bring me a box of good cigars, a bundle of illustrated papers, or a box of fresh fruit from the distant settlements."

"At last he left the line and started a freighting outfit up north in the Milk River country, and the day before he started he came and offered me a job to 'night herd.' I took it, and the next morning his train came on and I left with it for Montana. I worked with him a long time and always got my pay promptly when it was due, and never did man have kinder master."

"One morning when our train was laid up, Slade came by camp with some of his men and I saw he was very drunk."

"He ordered me to saddle my horse and go with him."

"This I did, and in a few minutes there were twenty of us dashing at break-neck speed towards Virginia City. When we got there we went into several saloons and drank whiskey until we were all pretty reckless. Slade rode up and down the streets brand-

ishing his pistol and shooting it into the air, while we followed, shouting ourselves hoarse."

"At length an officer came with a paper and presented it to Slade. He glanced at it a minute, and then leaving his horse with one of our men, he entered the court room, thrust it under the nose of Judge Alex. Davis, then tore it into shreds, and pulling his six-shooter presented it at the judge's head, and said:

"I hold you as a hostage for my safety."

"He then came out again and we began a mad gallop up and down through the streets. I don't know exactly what made me think so, as full of whiskey as I was, but there seemed to be a sort of promise of evil in the air, the town seemed so hushed and silent, and I could see men riding out in all directions as though bent on some important errand. Slade had brought his horse into a saloon and was trying to make him leap upon a billiard table, when the doors were suddenly flung open and ten or fifteen men with cocked shotguns walked in, and covering all of us, they seized Slade and led him into the street."

"It was the first time in my life I had ever seen the color leave his face. We followed, and found a miner's jury assembled in the open air, while a solid phalanx of men stretched away on every side, with muskets and pistols."

"Slade turned to me and said in a broken voice:

"Jack, ride to the ranch and bring my wife."

"I waited for nothing farther, but forcing my way through the crowd I leaped upon my horse and was soon speeding away to the home ranch on the Madison."

"I found his wife busy with her sewing, but my few hurried words brought her to her feet, and in a minute she was all action. I roped her horse, a swift and beautiful broncho, which was grazing near, and without waiting for a saddle she leaped astride him and away we flew across country. When we got near town I saw large numbers of men leaving on foot or on horseback, and my heart told me it was too late, but we did not slacken our speed, and in a few minutes we were tearing through the main street."

"In the distance I saw a terrible object, swaying in the wind, and drawing near it, there before us was the body of my kind friend and master, hanging like a dog from a corral gate. That woman's grief was hard to witness, and my own tears fell like rain."

"Well, sir, in three days I bought a hunter's outfit and went into the mountains alone, and it has been my business ever since."

As he ceased, the last glowing embers fell away into gray ashes, and we crept into the little tent to bed.

WHIST!

The most expert players of this "finest of all games" say that the little book containing the principles and rules of the modern scientific game of Whist, as explained and compiled by a well-known Milwaukee lady, and published by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, as a clever advertising medium for that great institution, is a true guide for the beginner, and a better standard reference for the American admirers of the game than the treatises of Pole, Cavendish, and others. No family circle or whist club can feel properly equipped without a copy of "Whist and How to Play It," which can be easily obtained by enclosing ten cents in postage, with your name and address, to A. V. H. Carpenter, General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

"Habit" is hard to overcome. If you take off the first letter it doesn't change "a bit". If you take off another you have a "bit" left. If you take off another the whole of "it" remains. If you remove another it is not "it" totally used up. All of which goes show that if you wish to be rid of a bad habit you must throw it off altogether.—*San Marcos Press*.

Dry Goods Clerk (to young woman customer)—Ah! I believe I had the pleasure of meeting you at a garden party at the Grand Union, Saratoga, last summer. Young woman—Will these goods wash, sir? Clerk—Yes, madam.—*N. Y. Sun*.

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[No. 1649.]

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So he took his girl out on the track,
But he upset the sleigh,
And the horse ran awleigh,
And the maid promptly gave him the keack.

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For hours with her needle would knit
And the stockings she knitted
Were handsome and knitted
Without ever wrinkling a kbit.

THE WHOLE STORY.

A certain physician, who called his wife "Mrs.,"
Was by her, from custom, called "Dr."
If pleased, he would greet her with conjugal Krs,
But if cross, in the cupboard he Lr.
Thereupon, by advice of her brother, the Col.,
She altered the Dr. to Mr.,
Till at length (so it's told in the page of this Jol.),
Once more in good humor he Kr.

A PESTIFEROUS GNAT.

One day a pestiferous gnat
Annoyed a young damsel who gsat
Perusing a book
In sweet woodland nook,
But she squelched him at last with her ghat.

THE MAID OF LOUISIANA.

A maiden of La.
Once stepped on a peel of Ba.
She slipped and she fell
And she let out a yell
And shouted, "Oh! where's my Aunt Ha?"

She Wanted to Hear it Again.

He sat on a bicycle as strait as an icicle, and she on a
tricycle rode by his side,
He talked like a jolly fop and naught could his folly stop,
with all kinds of lolly pop enlivening the ride.
At last incidentally, more instinctive than mentally, he
grew sentimentally, saccharine sweet.
And he told with intensity of love's strong propensity, its
force and immensity, its fervor and heat.
Just then o'er some hummocks he sprawled out ker-
fummux and she thought what a lummux to tumble
just then!
But he climbed to his station, while she said with elation,
"Renew your narration; say it over again."
—Lynn Union.

Old Gentleman—"And how old are you my little man?"
Little Freddie—"I'm not old at all, sir; I'm nearly new."

A Western groom was recently asked, "Wilt thou have
this woman to be thy wedded wife?" and his reply was
but natural, "What in thunder do you think I'm here
for?"

Street Car Passenger—"Lady, will you take this seat?"
She takes the seat he vacates, without a word. After a
moment's silence he remarks with extreme politeness:
"Pardon me for saying lady."

Jabber—"It's very curious that fellows who kick about
high bonnets in theaters haven't a word to say about them
in churches. Why is it?" Jiber—"Those kind of fel-
lows don't go to church, as a general thing, and if they

did who in thunder want's to look at a minister's legs
anyway."—*Louell Citizen.*

Miss Boston (sweetly)—"I understand, Miss Chicago,
that the belles of your city find large boots the more
preferable?"

Miss Chicago—(still sweeter)—"Yes; but we don't have
to use mucilage on our garters."—*Puck.*

Traveler—"How far is it to Kansas City, Johnny?"

Boy—"Who told you Johnny was my name?"

Stranger—"O, I guessed it."

Boy—"Well, it ain't, an' since you're so fly at gessin',
s'posin' you guess how far it is to Kay Cee!"

"What have you for desert?" asked the tired boarder of
the new girl with spit curls and an avenging smile.
"Mincepleapplepierspberryrollandcooanutpuddingonly
theeco coanutpudding'salloutand tha'swhatyouget foroom
inglate," replied the sweet thing.

"Shall I vind de clock, fadder?" asked young Jacob
Isaacstein, as they were about to close the store. "No,"
said the old gentleman with a sigh, "pizness vas too bad.
Choost let it alone, Jacob, und ve vill save de year und
tear on de veels."—*Chicago Ledger.*

QUITE PLAUSIBLE.—"I don't see how it ever came
there," said a young lady petulantly, who was being
treated for incipient mustache. "Mamma never had any-
thing of the kind." "Perhaps," suggested the professor
as he tightened the tweezers, "you inherited it from your
father."

Proud Father (who has just been presented with a son)—
"Flossy, little daughter, which would you like best to
have, a little sister or a little brother?"

Flossy (meditatively)—"Well, papa, if it's just the same
to you, I think I'd rather have a little white rabbit."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Tramp—"Say, sis! is your pop editor 'o the Bugtown
Clarion?"

Sis—"That's what they call him in these parts."

Tramp—"Well, jes' ask him if he don't want to hire an
experienced man jest off a New York daily to swear to
the circulation."—*Judge.*

Minister (to church member)—"The noise which a ten
dollar bill makes when dropped into the contribution box"
my dear Mr. Smith, isn't heard in this world, but it re-
verbrates through heaven."

Church Member—"Yes, sir; but if it reverbrated less
in heaven and more on earth, there would be a greater
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COUSIN—"I don't find it at all."

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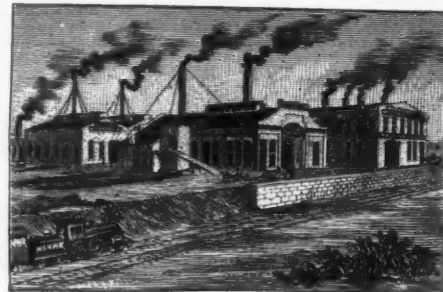
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easily worked metal.

PATTERN ROOM.

Patterns made from drawings or sketches submitted
to us, of any desired article.

MACHINE SHOP.

Besides the manufacture of the "Hough Twist
Drill Grinder," and other special tools of our own
for the general market, we have in place machinery
planned to meet the requirements of economy of time
and accuracy in executing any commission entrusted
to us, for either new work or repairs.

Reboring engine cylinders of any description or
size in their present position. Workmen and ma-
chine for this purpose sent out to any part of the
Northwest. Full description and approximate cost
sent on application.